

SOCIAL SCIENCES IN INDIA

Retrospective and Prospective

A REPORT

VOLUME I



**THE INDIAN COUNCIL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH
REVIEW COMMITTEE
1973**

October 1973, The Indian Council of Social Science Research Review Committee



Indian Council of Social Science Research

REVIEW COMMITTEE

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My dear Chairman,

Sub: Transmittal of Report of the Indian Council
of Social Science Research Review Committee

It is with pleasure that I transmit to you the report
of the Indian Council of Social Science Research Review
Committee.

I would like at the outset to share some of the abiding
impressions that this work has left with me. Social science
research in India has made a good beginning and in some
areas important results have been obtained. Our social
science community is large, widespread and growing in num-
bers and quality. The way forward is for our social science
research to serve more closely our national objectives which
at the same time will also serve the growth needs of the dis-
ciplines. The time has come now for us to turn from our
past reliance on external sources and foreign models and
make social sciences a native plant, an integral part of our
society, economy and culture. The Indian Council of Social

Science Research has in its brief four years of existence successfully initiated the process of helping social scientists to become conscious of their scholarly, national and international vocation. It has also laid the basis for a further fuller development of research in the next Plan period. For this, however, five conditions must be met. First, social science research must concentrate on a few major inter-disciplinary problems which are to be our concern. Second, a national network of inter-disciplinary Institutes should be set up in the universities and strengthened outside of the universities. Third, given the unity of teaching and research, using the research input, there is need for university social science teaching at the graduate and post-graduate level to be restructured, upgraded and strengthened under the help and guidance of the University Grants Commission to which the Council should offer all its cooperation. Fourth, social science research must continuously interact with research in the natural, engineering, agricultural and medical sciences, as that is the nature of our problems that are crying aloud for solution. Fifth, the Council should move to a promotional and directive role and be given the resources to undertake these tasks, which are assessed at Rs.11.6 crores for the Fifth Plan and Rs.17.6 crores for the Sixth Plan.

The Committee had the pleasure of visiting the major centres of social science research in the Country and met and received advice from some 1,000 social scientists, vice-chancellors, users of social science research in industry, agriculture and government, and leaders of the natural, agricultural, medical and engineering sciences, the details on which are set forth in Volume - II of the Report. The Committee worked under a rather unusual time constraint. It has had within a nine month period to complete its mandate of reviewing the state of social science research in the Country and the working of the Council, to arrive at conclusions on the strength, weaknesses and gaps in both, and to recommend the future lines of development and growth. It has been for all of us in the Committee an


exhilarating experience. We have learnt a lot and we are determined, each of us, to do our share in helping the Country attain the goals that we have set forth.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking my colleagues in the Committee and particularly, Dr. M. Abel, the Member-Secretary, for the unremitting toil, sacrificial service and vigilant contribution offered to this our common task. The Committee's thanks also go to you, Mr. Chairman, the Member-Secretary of the Council, the Council Staff, as well as to the 1,000 persons to whom I have referred earlier, including busy Ministers of the Union and State Governments who offered to us so freely their services and counsel.

I remain at your service to provide any further information that you and the Council may require in translating the recommendations of this Report into a programme of work. And that is all the reward that the Committee needs for its labour - to see a programme of science research operating in India in line with our national objectives and our disciplinary demands.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

 *Malcolm S Adiseshiah*
(Malcolm S. Adiseshiah)

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INTRODUCTION

The Constitution of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) provides for a periodic review of the Council's work. In accordance with this provision, the First Review Committee was appointed by the Council in January 1973 with the following as members.

REVIEW COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

- 1 Dr. Malcolm S. Adiseshiah Chairman
- 2 Dr. Kamala Chowdhry
- 3 Professor Nitish R. De
- 4 Dr. S. C. Dube
- 5 Dr. D. T. Lakdawala
- 6 D. V. B. Singh
- 7 Dr. M. Abel Member-Secretary

The following Terms of Reference were laid down by the Council:

a To review the current status of social science research and its future directions; and

b In the light of its findings, to evaluate the work of the ICSSR in the last four years and to indicate the lines on which it should be developed during the Fifth Five Year Plan period.

The Committee was authorized to decide on its own procedures of work and was requested to submit its report by September 30, 1973. The Committee started functioning early in January with its secretariat established at the Madras Institute of Development Studies in Madras. The Committee met altogether nine times to carry out the tasks assigned to it.

APPROACH

The fact that the ICSSR had been in existence for only four years and that the time available to it for its deliberations and the preparation of the report was only nine months involved the Review Com-

mittee adopting methods and procedures commensurate with these constraints. So the Committee decided at the outset that its work should be essentially prospective rather than retrospective. In view of the elaborate and comprehensive *Trend Reports* based on *Research Surveys* sponsored by the ICSSR, the Committee did not feel it necessary to undertake another survey of the research work already accomplished in the social sciences though it was accepted that the significant developments of recent years should be its starting point. The Committee thought it wise that, without being engrossed overmuch in elaborate statistical data and in an analysis and evaluation of the past, it should apply itself to the task of studying and discovering ways and means by which the ICSSR could mould itself into an effective instrument to forge and advance research in different social sciences. Accordingly, the Committee set before itself the following targets.

TARGETS

- 1 To identify the significant trends in the development of research in the various social sciences, to assess their value and relevance, and to identify the gaps in social science research which should be filled in the future;
- 2 To study the problems confronting social scientists in their research work and to suggest ways of overcoming them;
- 3 To evaluate the aims and objectives and the methods of operation followed at present by the ICSSR, and to indicate improvements;
- 4 To examine the structure and procedures of the ICSSR with a view to ascertaining their effectiveness and adequacy, and propose appropriate reforms;
- 5 To consider the ICSSR's own work, viz., the documentation services, the co-ordination and overview of research, etc., and to recommend new strategies to be adopted by the Council for developing research in social sciences;
- 6 To consider the ICSSR's programme for the training and development of social science research personnel;
- 7 To work with the University Grants Commission with a view to establishing a division of functions;
- 8 To review the relationship of the ICSSR with the Government and put forward guidelines for enabling the ICSSR to function as an autonomous agency;

9 To review the relationship of the ICSSR with the Universities, colleges and institutes of research and centres of advanced study with a view to serving the scholarly community better;

10 To explore the possibility of joint action with the CSIR, ICAR, ICMR and the RPC;

11 To review the relationship of the ICSSR with scholarly associations of social and other scientists ; and

12 To assess the financial requirements of the Council over the next five years in the light of programme requirements.

In order to achieve these objectives, the Committee laid down and followed the following plan and methods of review.

METHODS OF REVIEW

The Committee has relied mainly on the *Trend Reports* sponsored by the ICSSR in identifying the major research trends and gaps in the various social sciences. These reports, together with the information and evidence received from more than 600 social scientists through questionnaires, interviews conducted by the Committee at different centres and *colloquia* organised by various Universities formed the basis of the Committee's recommendations regarding the research priorities for the Fifth and Sixth Five-Year Plan periods.

The Committee issued five questionnaires in order to gather information relevant to its purpose.

The first questionnaire was addressed to all the 300 Heads of Departments of the various social sciences in the Universities and post-graduate colleges, and directors of research institutions whose names are found in the mailing list of the ICSSR and the *UGC Directory of University Professors and Readers*. The second questionnaire was sent to 400 social scientists chosen from the mailing list of the ICSSR according to a principle of random sampling by which every third name in the list was selected. The third questionnaire was addressed to both lists of persons—those whose applications to the ICSSR for research grants had been accepted as well as others whose applications were rejected. They were chosen from the ICSSR records. The three questionnaires were aimed at eliciting information concerning the problems and difficulties confronting social scientists in their research work. They were also intended to obtain views on the research priorities for the future; on the Council's past performance and future directions;

and on the Council's sponsorship and assistance to research. Altogether 202 replies (20 per cent) were received.

The fourth questionnaire mailed to 100 users of research sought views on the factors retarding the utilisation of research and on means of promoting it. They were so selected as to make up a representative sample of users in government departments, industrial establishments and business firms. In response to this questionnaire 23 replies (23 per cent) were received.

The fifth questionnaire was sent to 500 persons including heads of departments in the State and ministries of the Central Government, Universities, research institutions, industrial establishments, business firms and foundations to ascertain the total money spent in India on social science research and the sources of research funds. One hundred and twenty persons, constituting 24 per cent of the total, responded to this questionnaire.

The Committee gathered information from many other social scientists through discussions with the seven Standing Disciplinary Committees of the ICSSR, interviews held at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Trivandrum, and the *colloquia* conducted at the Universities of Allahabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad and Lucknow. In all these activities more than 400 social scientists participated.

The Committee met the Directors of the following research institutions: Centre for the Study of Developing Societies, Delhi; Gandhian Institute of Studies, Varanasi; Indian School of Political Economy, Poona; Sardar Patel Institute of Economic and Social Research, Ahmedabad; Centre for Development Studies, Trivandrum; Centre for the Study of Social Sciences, Calcutta; and the Institute of Social Sciences, Ernakulam. The discussions with them centred mainly round the idea and the need of a national network of ICSSR centres.

The Committee, during its visits to Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Trivandrum, held discussions with the vice-chancellors and registrars of some Universities in the respective regions in order to explore the possibility of simplifying the financial and staffing procedures so that ICSSR Project Directors would be able to get the money and research staff required for their research projects without much delay. These discussions were also focussed on the promotion of multi- and inter-disciplinary teaching and research in the Universities.

The Committee had exchanges with the Chairman and some members of the University Grants Commission as well as the Directors-General of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Indian Council of Medical Research with a view to establishing machinery and programmes for the interaction of the physical, natural, agricultural, engineering and medical scientists with the social scientists. The President of the Indian National Academy of Social Sciences was consulted on the problem of establishing a national academy of social scientists and on establishing the relationship of this body with the National Academy of Sciences.

The Committee discussed the role of social science research in policy-making processes with the following Ministers of the Central Government: Shri D. P. Dhar, Minister for Planning; Shri Nurul Hasan, Minister for Education; Shri T. A. Pai, Minister for Heavy Industry; Shri K. V. Ragunatha Reddy, Minister for Labour; and Shri C. Subramaniam, Minister for Industrial Development and Technology. It exchanged views with Dr. Sukhumoy Chakrabarty, Member of the Planning Commission, on the priorities of the Fifth Five Year Plan and demarcation of areas of research to be promoted by the RPC and the ICSSR.

The procedure and criteria adopted by the ICSSR in screening and sanctioning project proposals were examined by the Committee with the assistance of a consultant specially appointed for the purpose.

The Committee, early on in the course of its work, met the Chairman, the Member-Secretary and the Chairman of the Planning Committee of the ICSSR who raised various issues for examination and appropriate recommendations by the Committee. It also held interviews with the Directors of Research and the administrative officers at the ICSSR Secretariat.

In formulating its recommendations, the Committee took into account all the relevant information from these various sources.

The Committee wishes to place on record its thanks to the social scientists, ministers, government officials and business executives for their comments and suggestions. It acknowledges with gratitude the services and help rendered by the Chairman of the Council, the Administrative Officer, Financial Adviser, the Personal Secretary of the Member-Secretary and the other staff members of the Secretariat.

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CHAPTER I

PRESENT STATUS OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

I 1 Social sciences have a dual function : contributing to policy processes and extending the frontiers of knowledge. Both functions are relevant in the Indian context of today. In policy-making, the role of social sciences is coming to be increasingly recognised. The centres of learning as well as those of the government and the world of business do recognise this role, which is manifest in a growing number of social scientists being engaged as administrators, research officers, advisers, consultants, programme evaluators, personnel managers, social workers and planners in government, industrial organisations and other agencies. The conviction has steadily gained ground that social science research can contribute to the growth of industry and material prosperity.

NEED AND PURPOSE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

I 2 In the social transformation of Indian society, therefore, social sciences are an essential input. This particular role calls for a sustained appreciation by the administrators as well as the academic community of their possible contribution and can in turn lead to an action-role for the social scientists in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and programmes. There is indeed some confusion, if not conflict, in the minds of many social scientists, between basic and applied research and the primacy of one over the other. That the two types of research interact with each other leading to the enrichment of theories, the sharpening of research methodology and validation of social action calls for a depth of understanding which does not necessarily obtain at all levels. The social relevance of research will admittedly entail polemical considerations but the issues remain relevant for all that.

I 2 i In order to participate effectively in the task of building a new India, social sciences will aim at performing a basic function in studying and shedding new light on the contemporary social situation. There is a need to ask relevant questions, fashion analytical tools and work out conceptual frameworks which can elicit adequate responses to real life challenges.

I 2 ii Economic growth, the development and application of science and technology, social change, inequality and the war against poverty and other social crises together with their solutions are the dominant con-

cerns of India today. Social sciences may only ignore them at their own peril.

I 3 *Economic Development*: Social sciences are of particular significance to planned economic growth which is recognisably a prior concern in India. They can define and clarify the economic goals, concrete objectives of development and supply the requisite models for the dynamics of economic development. The planning process, involving as it does rational choices, calls for an application of scientific knowledge and techniques. In addition, the success of planning involves the appraisal of resources, the ensuring of the adequacy and reliability of organisational and administrative structures and procedures, the calling forth of a certain quality of leadership, political interests and socio-cultural mores that help to set up a motivation in people and foster the right attitudes. Social sciences can directly contribute to a resolution of problems in these areas. To carry the fruits of development to millions of people is yet another task in which social sciences can be pressed into service.

I 4 *Social Change*: India is caught up in change of many dimensions. Traditional socio-political structures, economic bases, family patterns and community moorings have all been affected as a result. The traditional authority structure is losing its foothold under the influence of change caused by science, technology and urbanization. Evidently, the old order is changing. In this context social scientists are required to provide an understanding of the process of contemporary social change and to provide therefrom knowledge and skills that can guide and control the change mechanisms.

I 5 *Science and Technology*: India is deeply concerned with scientific knowledge and the application of the resultant technology to create conditions of material prosperity. The successful diffusion of a scientific and technological culture calls for insights that serve to identify socio-cultural values that favour science and technology as distinct from those that do not. In addition, social scientists must define the framework that can nurture a scientific culture.

I 6 *Poverty and Inequality*: Poverty is an acknowledged reality in India today. Nearly, a quarter of our population, i.e. over 130 millions, is estimated to be living below "the poverty line", defined in terms of the *per capita* intake of food at 2,200 calories per day. These people are illiterate for the most part and many are school dropouts living in urban slums and rural settings having been denied the basic health

requirements. Malnutrition, chronic diseases and squalor sum up their status and determine their fate. The National Sample Surveys of 1953, 1960 and 1964 document the consequences of sub-normal food intake on large families. Not only does a low survival rate follow from this syndrome but such unfortunate people also become conservative, phlegmatic and moody by the same etiology. Malnutrition and starvation are also known to cause mental retardation and brain damage in the pre-school child. At any point of time, it is estimated, 25 millions suffer from these various ailments that are a direct consequence of poverty with a resultant loss of three per cent of the total working time valued at Rs. 800 crores per annum.

I 6 i The causes and consequence of poverty are both enmeshed in the all the too familiar social and economic inequality that have reinforced each other. Disparity exists between the urban and the rural communities just as they exist within the rural and the urban groups. Wide disparities exist moreover as between the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of the economy. The average *per capita* annual income varied from Rs. 428 in the primary sector to Rs. 933 in the secondary sector and to Rs. 1,117 in the tertiary sector during 1970-71 at contemporary prices.

I 6 ii Poverty is a scourge and social justice demands that such blatant inequality be transformed through decent standards of living and that a sense of human dignity be established in every human being. Caste is dysfunctional both to the growth of science and the abolition of poverty and the socio-economic inferiority of the untouchables deserves consideration as a priority. Social science can no longer ignore these live issues. As it has a definite role in developing a strategy of economic development, so must it confront and face out the economic issues of concentration of property and wealth to good purpose.

I 7 *Social Crises*: Socio-cultural issues, such as the generation gap, the authority relation in a kinship setting, social biases and stereotypes, tension, violence and aggression, socio-economic phenomena associated with corrupt practices are more lively today than before. Social sciences can ill afford to take an over-simplified stance in dealing with them. Indeed their causal roots as also their ramifications and implications must be studied so that an effective guideline can be devised to give more meaning and content to public policy.

I 7 i Against this backdrop, social sciences can no longer remain only an instrument for the generation of knowledge. The generation of viable

knowledge will involve commitment in the education of the policy-maker and in the policy-making processes themselves. Therefore, social sciences must, above all, constantly strive for new meanings of human existence and of social purpose. Social relevance must become their central and definitive objective.

SIZE OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCE ENTERPRISE

I 8 *Recognition*: Social sciences are a part of India's heritage. Indian philosophy with its rich tradition has enquired in depth into different facets of human behaviour and the embodying social structures. Undoubtedly "the second tradition" in social sciences of our own times has latterly enriched and diversified enquiry and research. However, many a seemingly new question is not all that new, in that traditional Indian thought did not altogether ignore them, although the subject may have been treated of in terms that were contemporaneously relevant to the society of those times. Kautilya's *Arthashastra* is an obvious example.

I 8 i In recent times economics and political science, which were admitted to the unified department of history by courtesy, were the first to gain recognition as separate subjects. Although their autonomy has been conceded, their methods continue to be limited by traditional teaching and research procedures. Economics, which is among the most developed, is not yet altogether free from a descriptive orientation and lacks analytical rigour, validating field research and a theoretical base. The establishment of the Indian Economic Association in 1916 is a landmark in that it has provided a professional forum for one group at any rate among the social scientists. Sociology, psychology and anthropology, still in their adolescence, entered the University system somewhat later, although anthropological studies of tribes and primitive human groups, conducted in this country during the early years of this century, evidence a high order of merit.

I 8 ii Colonial rule in India was clearly not congenial to the development of the social sciences. The higher educational system was limited by a narrow range of function. It did not conduce to serious academic work over a broad spectrum. No doubt, periodical decennial census surveys and the ethnographic studies of Christian Missionaries did contribute to a social science awareness. Individuals inspired by the spirit of nationalism also initiated research under difficult conditions. Thus Dadabai Naoroji and R. C. Dutt, M. G. Ranade and G. K. Gokhale were among the pioneers. All this apart, not much research of theoretical significance or

of social relevance did take place before Independence. And not many Indian Universities offered facilities for doctoral work in those days. Having taken these factors into account, the 148 theses in social sciences that were approved over the 40 years between 1911 and 1950 were by no means inconsiderable. As against this, during the 20 years following Independence, 2,576 theses were approved (from 1951 to 1970) for doctoral awards in Indian Universities. (See Table No. I.8, Vol. II.)

I 8 iii Since Independence, social sciences have been on the march due in no small way to the interest taken by the growing number of Universities with active support from the Government. In 1947, there were 20 Universities and at the moment, they number 91. Correspondingly, affiliated colleges too have increased. "Deemed Universities" and other centres of learning have also come up since the day of Independence. The impetus to planned economic growth imparted under the first plan has produced an awareness of and need for social science research, and the necessary support to educational and research institutions has been forthcoming from the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission, the research wings attached to various government ministries and other agencies.

I 8 iv Assessing the magnitude of the social science enterprise has not been easy. There are a variety of indicators not necessarily all consistent mutually. However, certain information available from the Indian Council of Social Science Research, the University Grants Commission and other authentic sources is provided here.

I 9 *University Departments and Research Institutions*: The bulk of the teaching and research in social sciences might be credited to the accounts of post-graduate departments of social sciences in Universities and their affiliated colleges. The following table compiled from 91 Indian Universities and their affiliated colleges shows the number of post-graduate departments for each discipline located both in Universities and colleges. This tabulation does not include the social science departments in the Indian Institutes of Technology, the Indian Institutes of Management and similar institutions.

Table No. 1

SOCIAL SCIENCE POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS
IN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES : 1970-71¹

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>University Departments</i>	<i>Affiliated Colleges</i>	<i>Row Total</i>
Anthropology	18	1	19
Commerce	56	92	148
Economics	72	149	221
Geography	48	40	88
International Relations	2	—	2
Linguistics	15	—	15
Management	4	—	4
Political Science	59	80	139
Psychology	46	19	65
Public Administration	19	4	23
Social Work	7	7	14
Sociology	51	34	85
Grand Total :	397	426	823

I 9 i Anthropology and sociology, both newer disciplines, did acquire reasonably rapid recognition in some Universities while, in some others, public administration and international relations came in much later. While the University of Calcutta had accepted anthropology as a sufficient and necessary unit of study before many other Universities started, it had as yet no place for sociology as a distinct discipline. In Lucknow University the teaching of these disciplines—of sociology and anthropology—started in the 'twenties in the Department of Economics! Madras University introduced sociology at the post-graduate level as late as 1972-73. Banaras Hindu University and Aligarh Muslim University admitted sociology and anthropology as self-complete academic disciplines in 1960-61.

¹University Development in India : Basic Facts and Figures; 1969 – 70; University Grants Commission; March 1973.

I 10 *Research Institutions*: There are, as mentioned, other centres of social research and higher studies. Some of them have an affiliative relationship with Universities, such as the Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics in Poona. Some others enjoy the deemed University status and there are yet others which have an existence quite outside the University system. The Tata Institute of Social Sciences in Bombay, the Institute of Social Sciences in Agra, the J. K. Institute of Social Science and Human Relations in Lucknow and the Institute of Advanced Studies in Simla are examples of such centres of learning. Mention may also be made of the Indian Institutes of Management in Calcutta and in Ahmedabad both of which have, in a decade, been able to bring up social science research to a stage of maturity.

I 10 i An ICSSR publication² shows that in 1971 there were altogether 95 research institutions outside the University system. Of these, 12, though autonomous, are entirely financed by the Government. While 18 are wholly Government institutions, 16 do not depend at all on Government support. The following table gives the distribution of these institutions according to the disciplines :

Table No. 2

DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS ACCORDING TO DISCIPLINES

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Total</i>
Anthropology	10
Commerce, Demography & Economics	30
Management	13
Political Science and International Relations	7
Psychology	3
Public Administration	4
Sociology	8
Grand Total :	95

I 10 ii Teaching, research, training and consultancy constitute the principal functions of these research institutions. The following classification may be of interest in this regard.

²**Directory of Social Science Research Institutions in India: 1971: ICSSR Publication Number 30.**

Table No. 3

FUNCTIONWISE DISTRIBUTION OF RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS

<i>Function</i>	<i>Number of Institutions</i>
Research	40
Training	2
Research & Training	15
Research & Consultancy	6
Research & Teaching	5
Research, Teaching & Training	9
Research, Training & Consultancy	10
Research, Teaching, Training & Consultancy	3

I 10 iii Besides University departments and research institutions, research is also conducted within the Central and State Government systems at intra- and inter-departmental levels. Such research is done notably in anthropology, agricultural economics, criminology and population studies. Policy considerations are predominant in research of this nature. Other research equally worthy of mention is undertaken by the Planning Commission and in the public corporations which are financed or subsidized by the Government and which have research staff attached to them.

I 10 iv A further advance is the introduction of social science teaching and research in technical and professional curricula, such as agriculture, engineering and medicine. In medical colleges, teaching and research connected with preventive and social medicine as well as psycho-analysis and psychiatry have been promoted. Social sciences have found wide acceptance in agricultural colleges and Universities. Apart from extension education, which is in the nature of an applied social science, considerable research on economics, sociology and psychology is being undertaken in these colleges and Universities. Departments of Humanities and Social Sciences have also been set up in the various engineering colleges and the Institutes of Technology of more recent origin.

I 11 *Doctoral Degrees*: All the Universities offer facilities for students as well as teachers to register for research leading to Ph.D. degrees. Some Universities have provision for research leading to a Master of Literature

(M.Litt.) degree. A few Universities award the D.Litt. degree on the basis of scholarly publications. Since the Ph.D. course is common to almost all of them, it seems fair that an assessment of research output in Indian Universities be related to their Ph.D. theses.

I 11 i The following table gives an idea of the volume of research undertaken in Indian Universities measured in terms of the number of Ph.Ds awarded in each group of social sciences in recent years :

Table No. 4

DOCTORATES AWARDED BY INDIAN UNIVERSITIES

<i>Disciplines up to</i>	1967	1968	1969	1970	<i>Total</i>
1 Commerce, Demography & Economics	869	131	97	142	1,239
2 Political Science & International Relations	352	40	52	82	526
3 Public Administration & Management	20	6	2	12	40
4 Sociology, Social Work & Social Anthropology	296	44	47	51	438
5 Social Psychology & Psychology	207	27	37	41	312
6 Geography	105	18	20	19	162
Grand Total :	1,849	266	255	347	2,717

Doctorates in Social Sciences up to 1967 and in 1968, 1969 & 1970; ICSSR Publication No 23; and **Research Information Services**; Volume II, Nos. 1, 2 & 3.

I 11 ii According to a calculation³ made by the ICSSR, during 1911-1971, a period of 61 years, Indian Universities awarded as many as 3,044 doctorates in the social sciences. (See Table No. 1.8, Vol. II). It shows that social science research in Indian Universities put on a spurt in the 'forties. The average number of Ph.D. theses approved during 1911-71 was 50 per annum. This stands in sharp contrast to the 27 Ph.Ds awarded during 1911-40, which works out to an average of 1.8 every two years. Over the next 31 years, 1941-71, the average rose to 97.3 per year. There has been an

³Yogesh Atal : Country Paper presented at the Asian Conference on Teaching and Research in Social Sciences; Simla; May 1973.

accelerated increase in the average rate with every decade beginning with 1941. Thus during 1941-50, the average rate was 12.1; for 1951-60, it was 58.4; and for 1961-70, it was as high as 199.2. During the four years following 1968, the number of doctorates awarded every year was 266, 255, 347 and 320 respectively. Quantitatively, this is indeed an impressive record. It is partly due to the phenomenal increase in the number of Universities.

I 11 iii Among disciplines, economics has the highest score followed immediately by political science and sociology. Administration and management, being newcomers, have lagged behind.

I 12 *Social Science Manpower*: There is no reliable information on the number of social scientists in the country. Social scientists are widely dispersed over the occupational structure. They are to be found in Universities and colleges, the government, private research organizations and in several other areas. This renders a census of social scientists difficult.

I 12 i An idea of the social science manpower in the Universities can be had from a publication of the University Grants Commission. According to this report, the number of social science teachers employed in University departments alone, excluding 3000 odd affiliated colleges, was 2,582 in the year 1969-70. The following table gives the distribution of these social science teachers according to the various disciplines. The number includes all categories of teachers—professors, readers, lecturers, tutors and demonstrators.

Table No. 5

SOCIAL SCIENCE TEACHERS IN UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS	
Anthropology	119
Economics	698
Geography	295
Home Science	226
Linguistics	71
Political Science	491
Psychology	298
Public Administration	53
Social Work	88
Sociology	243
Total:	2,582

University Development in India : Basic Facts and Figures : 1969 – 70

I 12 ii In addition to these 2,582 social scientists employed in the Universities, there would be several thousands in affiliated colleges. According to an estimate made by the ICSSR,⁴ there are 772 social scientists employed in 399 technical and professional institutions. Of them 346 are in agricultural colleges and Universities, 145 in engineering colleges and Institutes of Technology, and 281 in medical colleges. On the basis of information gathered from 386 persons employed in technical and professional institutions, the disciplinewise composition of the social scientists is as follows in these institutions: economics, 13 per cent; psychology, 7.96 per cent; and sociology/social anthropology, 5.31 per cent. The extension education officers are the most numerous and account for 96 of the 197 positions in agricultural institutions. (See Table No. I.12, Vol. II).

I 12 iii Students enrolled in post-graduate courses in social sciences and candidates registered for the Ph.D. course constitute the potential social science manpower. According to information gathered from UGC sources,⁵ an estimated aggregate of 42,479 students were enrolled in post-graduate courses while 2,153 registered for Ph.D. courses during 1969-70. These figures do not include quite a few thousands of post-graduate students enrolled in affiliated colleges and others working for Ph.D. degrees in the colleges. By comparison, it may be noted that the proportion of post-graduate social science students to the total of all post-graduates in all disciplines including the natural sciences and humanities was 36 per cent, while the percentages of post-graduates in the natural and physical sciences and in humanities to the same total were 30 and 34 respectively. (See Table No. I.3, Vol. II.) Likewise, social science Ph.D. candidates accounted for 24 per cent of the total number of registrations, whereas natural sciences and humanities made up 39 & 37 per cent of the total (See Table No. I.4, Vol. II.) respectively. This shows that though there are more students in post-graduate courses in social sciences, many of them do not persist with their research programmes leading to Ph.D. degrees. The following table shows the distribution of post-graduate students and Ph.D. candidates as between the various disciplines.

⁴Yogesh Atal : Country Paper presented at the Asian Conference on Teaching and Research in Social Sciences.

⁵University Development in India : Basic Facts and Figures :1969 - 70

Table No. 6

ENROLMENT IN M.A. AND Ph.D. COURSES

<i>Subject</i>	<i>M.A.</i>	<i>Ph.D.</i>
Anthropology	476	73
Area Studies	—	155
Commerce	n.a.	12
Economics	18,170	597
Geography	3,313	198
Home Science	472	—
International Relations	80	—
Linguistics	212	93
Management	43	—
Political Science	11,559	449
Psychology	2,254	234
Public Administration	560	35
Social Work	898	28
Sociology	4,482	279
Total :	42,479	2,153

University Development in India : Basic Facts and Figures : 1969 - 70

I 12 iv Certain conclusions appear to be in order. Social science manpower resources are unevenly distributed in terms of employment as well as enrolment as between the various social science disciplines. By far, the most numerous are the economists with political scientists, sociologists and psychologists trailing, while the numbers in the other disciplines are small. Economists and psychologists are employed in considerable numbers in industrial and commercial establishments with a small number engaged in private practice or consultancy work. Psychologists and economists, and to a smaller extent, political scientists and sociologists succeed in securing employment as officers and researchers in government agencies. This of course is a recent phenomenon. The vast majority, however, of social scientists take their place in the academic community where they bestow time and effort, as they have always done, on teaching, training and research.

I 13 Professional Associations: These are necessary to promote scholarly contacts among social scientists within a discipline, to facilitate its growth through seminars, annual conferences and publications and to secure public and official support. Such associations can serve to maintain and promote academic excellence. A well organised professional association with a large active membership could provide an accepted measure of the status of a discipline. According to an ICSSR calculation⁶ there are 60 professional associations in the country of which 33 are national or all India and 27 regional. (See Table No. I.14, Vol. II.) The largest number of associations (10) belong to the field of geography, to be followed by economics (7) and anthropology (8).

I 14 Social Science Journals: Journals seek to disseminate knowledge and enable researchers to publish their work, to become familiar with the work of others and to benefit from scholarly discussions and dialogues. In fact, without journals, it is difficult to ensure the growth of any research discipline. As a discipline grows, the volume of research grows, and the need for more journals to publish the research findings alongside becomes increasingly felt. Thus, the number of research journals in a discipline is one indicator of its status and growth. No complete enumeration of social science journals is available. The ICSSR is at present engaged in compiling such a catalogue of social science periodicals for the country as a whole. The work of enumeration has been completed in a few States. In the interim, it is possible only to provide partial figures from a variety of sources. One of these accounts is to be found in *Indian Periodicals: An Annotated Guide* prepared by N. N. Gidwani and K. Navalani in 1969. This publication gives a list of 659 journals dealing with social sciences.

Table No. 7

DISCIPLINEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE JOURNALS

1	Anthropology	20
2	Communication	31
3	Economics	29
4	Education	196
5	Geography	15
6	Labour	153

TABLE VII CONTINUED

⁶**Directory of Professional Associations in Social Sciences:** ICSSR Publication No.34

7	Linguistics	17
8	Local Self-government	20
9	Management	20
10	Marketing	22
11	Political Science	14
12	Psychology	26
13	Social Science & Humanities	18
14	Social Work & Welfare	60
15	Sociology	18

I 15 *Organization and Financing*: Universities and Colleges have provided the main organizational support for social science research. Research in Universities has been meagrely subsidized and only a restricted number of scholarships has been available. Research students have, by and large, had to find their own means of financing their work. In more recent times, social science research has, by contrast, received financial assistance from a number of sources including the Union Ministry of Education, the University Grants Commission; from the Ford Foundation, the USEFI, the Rockefeller Foundation among foreign bodies; and finally, from foundations and trusts maintained by the Tatas, Birlas and other industrial and business families and companies. With the establishment of the ICSSR, social science research has acquired not only a new status but a source of continuing institutional support.

SUMMARY

I 16 The foregoing paras show that social sciences have made recognizable gains since independence. They are beginning to be taken notice of as a resource by government and other public and private organizations in promoting economic development and social change along desired lines. They have shown the capacity to grow and expand in terms of centres of research, manpower and professional organizations. They have also found dependable sources of organizational and financial support in the ICSSR, the UGC, and the Research Programme Committee (RPC) of the Planning Commission.

I 16 i While the accretion of status and use value to the social sciences is undoubted, they cannot yet compare with the natural and physical sciences or technology. Some discrimination against the social sciences as compared to natural and physical sciences and technology does undeniably exist.

I 16 ii At present India spends about Rs. 2,500 million per year on research and development in the natural, technological, agricultural and medical sciences and around Rs. 25 million on research in the social sciences. Facilities and concessions allowed to the natural scientists and engineers, such as travel grants and imported research equipment, are often denied to social scientists. For example, the word 'science' in 'scientific research' denoted only the natural sciences in the early post-independence period. Fiscal concessions and grants were extended exclusively to researchers in the natural sciences area only. Later on, these concessions were extended to medical and agricultural researchers. Under Government of India Notification 109/67 dated September 26, 1969, scientific and technical instruments, and equipment imported for research purposes were exempted from customs duty. But social sciences do not enjoy the benefit of this concession today. When the ICSSR represented about this anomaly to the Government and wanted the exemption to be extended to social science departments of Universities, the request was turned down. It may be also pointed out that the budget allocation for financial assistance to natural scientists going abroad is Rs. 25,000 or more, whereas the figure for social scientists is only Rs. 5,000. Even exemption from the travel tax is applicable only to natural scientists. Lastly, according to O.M. No. 11(1)/E.II(13) dated June 25, 1970, (Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure) orders were issued in relaxation of Supplementary Rule 12 permitting natural scientists working in the Central Government to take on full time assignments either in India or abroad as visiting professors. The ICSSR has been seeking similar exemption for social scientists but its efforts have not so far met with any success. Institutional efforts to secure for social scientists a status consistent with their contributions should therefore continue to be made.

I 16 iii Some Universities are yet to confer on individual social sciences the status of a separate discipline. Undeniably, some social sciences lag behind others due to the lack of adequate support that a separate department can offer, of specialised faculties, a separate budgetary allocation, and so on.

I 16 iv There are imbalances in the development of individual disciplines. While social scientists are conscious of their contribution towards the promotion of development and change, all the social sciences are not equally fitted for this task. This state of affairs does not conduce to national development under the impetus of social science research nor to multi-and interdisciplinary programmes. The growth of a discipline and mutual interac-

tion as between different social sciences are both necessary conditions for balanced and comprehensive national development. The importance of multi- and inter-disciplinary research in the solution of social and human problems and in extending the frontiers of knowledge is bound to grow in the future. Research in future is going to be more and more a matter of team work. Such team work and inter-disciplinary research cannot take place among unequals. It is necessary therefore to identify the weaker social sciences and help them to grow and muster strength so that scientists specialising in them are able to participate in meaningful research and dialogues with fellow-researchers in other disciplines.

I 16 v Again the development of the social sciences has been uneven as between different parts of the country. Of a total of 2,717 doctorates awarded by Indian Universities during 1967-70, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Orissa and Tamil Nadu have to their credit only 32, 17, 15, 15 and 42 whereas Bihar, Delhi, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh claim 191, 242, 466, 236 and 1,006 doctorates respectively. (See Table No. I.6, Vol. II). This imbalance is also reflected in the distribution of social scientists as between the different States. According to Table No. 1.10.ii, Vol. II, there are only 50 social scientists in the Universities of Assam, 18 in Jammu and Kashmir, 20 in Kerala, 43 in Orissa, and 40 in Tamil Nadu. This stands in unfavourable comparison with Andhra Pradesh where there are 182 social scientists in the Universities, 459 in Bihar, 141 in Delhi, 146 in Gujarat, 142 in Punjab, 164 in Rajasthan and 359 in Uttar Pradesh.

I 16 vi Organisational and institutional support for social research then is clearly important. As things are, Universities are the main centres of social science research. It should be seriously and critically examined whether the present department-based University structures are adequate and suitable to facilitate the movement of scholars and researchers across the disciplines in search of inter-disciplinary work. If they are not found adequate, appropriate measures must be taken to render the University system flexible and responsive and attune it to the new demands and needs of social science research.

I 16 vii Finally, it remains to be seen whether social science researches are qualitatively adequate, whether each one of them is commensurate with the present stage of its growth and the momentum thereof.

CHAPTER II

TRENDS AND GAPS IN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

II 1 The identification of significant trends and the major gaps in social science research is a formidable task indeed. It involves a careful review of the existing literature in each discipline, the classification of the contents under sub-fields and the projection of future research needs and themes. A massive effort of this order was not possible for the Review Committee nor, as it happened, was it necessary. The ICSSR had already sponsored Survey and Trend Reports for this purpose. Some of these Reports by experts were in fact available for use by the Committee. Either published or mimeographed, they contain exhaustive surveys of the published literature and highlight the major research trends and gaps in each discipline. In view of this, the Committee decided that, instead of conducting another survey, it should mainly obtain its information from the ICSSR's own Survey Reports and supplement them with information emerging from discussions the Committee had with the seven disciplinary standing committees of the ICSSR and the replies received in response to the Committee's questionnaires issued to social scientists. Accordingly, the Committee has drawn liberally from the Survey Reports of the ICSSR and the information elicited from social scientists through discussions, interviews and questionnaires. Based on these, an assessment of the major research trends and gaps in each individual discipline is presented in the following paragraphs. The Committee had furthermore the benefit of discussions with groups of social scientists in Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum. Documents listing disciplinary priorities, as prepared by the standing committees, have been extensively used.

(1) CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS

II 2 Economics is one of the most developed among the social sciences. Reflected in the research methods used by economists in their subjects and themes, and in the contribution they have made to economic analysis, these developments are thought significant all round. This does not, however, mean that all is well with economics and that the developments have been balanced. Gaps remain in the methods and approaches, and this is true both of research done and not done and theory-building.

II 2 i *Quantitative and Inter-disciplinary Research*: A major source of the strength of economics is the development and adoption of new research methods and techniques. These innovations include data collection with

sophisticated statistical tools, and through field surveys, questionnaires and random sampling procedures. The last three decades have witnessed the adoption and application of mathematical - statistical methods of quantification in economic analysis on a large scale. In consequence, a series of new branches of learning, such as mathematical economics, econometrics, programming theory and operations research have become systematized. Hypotheses are now formulated in such a way that most of them can be tested by statistical methods. In short the application of mathematics and statistics in economic research has become so decisive and widespread that one without an adequate background in these disciplines finds it difficult to keep abreast of the modern developments in economics. But there is the view that research in econometrics, as it is carried on to-day, is unproductive and depends excessively on classical models of the developed countries of the west. These models are not always relevant and applicable to India. Another noteworthy trend is the emphasis placed upon micro-studies and researches. This is based on the assumption that a macro-view without authentic micro-insights cannot provide any meaningful understanding of the social situation as a whole.

II 2 ii *Types of Research*: The contemporary trend has been in favour of applied rather than basic research. Though inter-disciplinary research is favoured as an objective, not much practical work of this kind has been done. Encouragingly, however, the need for inter-disciplinary research has been recognised by almost all economists. Topics suggested for inter-disciplinary research are: class structure, peace, regional economics, and cost-benefit analyses. It has been suggested that, since economics is linked to the physical and natural sciences in local situations, inter-disciplinary research should encompass the physical, natural, and engineering sciences also. Serious attempts have also been made to relate economic research to national objectives and public policy, reflected in efforts to bridge the gap between research in economics and policy-making.

RESEARCH GAPS

II 2 iii *Present Status*: Considerable research has been done in the area of land reforms and it need not therefore be given high priority during the next plan period. Economic development through planning has attracted the attention of many economists in recent years. Studies done in this broad area cover such themes as: the optimum rate of savings, unemployment, the rate of capital formation, multi-sectoral planning models, investment strategies, input-output analysis in industrial plants and so forth. In agricultural economics, too, considerable research relating to productivity,

the rationality of the farmer's behaviour, his indebtedness, poverty in rural areas and income elasticities has been done. Urban economics has likewise much research accomplishment to its credit, covering topics, such as history and trends of urbanization in India, urban-rural incomes, urban unemployment, and the causes and effects of migration. Many research studies have been reported on the assessment of the Indian National Product and its growth over an extended future. Research in employment has mostly been related to the concept and measurement of the labour force; unemployment; and under-employment. Research topics in international trade and payments include: analyses of India's export performance; import substitution; tariff policies; and India's economic relations with other countries. In econometrics, model building has made impressive advances: inter-sectoral economic models, input-output models, estimation and prediction, testing of hypotheses, models for the production function and problems connected with long-run pricing.

II 2 iv The trend reports reveal many research gaps and provide many topics under different sub-fields of economics. Gaps mentioned under land reforms are: the impact of technology on the agrarian class structure; relationship of agrarian class structure to the caste system; and the power structure in different regions; the changing regional tenancy structures, the problem of land hunger; the impact of population growth on land relations; and the tribal protest movements against land alienation. In addition, the study of the disintegration of the peasant economy and society, with its traditions, values, and norms consequent on modernization is also recommended. Research should seek an alternative path of transition towards a modern economy and a projected social order which bypasses the brutalization and inhumanity of classical capitalism.

II 2 v *Economic Planning*: Research on economic planning should be oriented increasingly towards long-term perspective planning. Attempts should be made to construct planning models which do not show all labour as homogeneous; skilled labour should be introduced as a primary factor in the context of static models. Inter-regional planning models should be developed beyond their present rudimentary state. An analysis of the shadow prices of different factors of production would be an important field of study for the selection of optimal prices. Various models of the 'second best' variety have to be developed which would aid the planner in making quick alternative decisions on allocation. If necessary, resort can be had to simulation experiments with a view to isolating the strategic decisions, their content and referents.

II 2 vi *Agricultural Economics*: The functioning of the factor markets has been less widely studied. Farm wages also need to be studied. The regional patterns of production and the growth of regional specialization need to be understood better. Research can explicate the trade pattern of agricultural commodities and the impact of technology on the levels and modes of consumption, investment, and saving in rural areas. The study of income distribution as between factors, classes and regionwise is yet to be undertaken. The technological break-through in the form of the green revolution and its impact on the rural sector need to be examined. The problems of the adjustment of the structure, markets, products and of factors to the rising tempo of rural development within and outside agriculture, particularly the adjustment of institutions and agencies to product and factor markets, are themes of special research interest.

II 2 vii *Urban Economics* : Systematic studies of Indian urban economics are non-existent. These need to be undertaken for the specific purpose of developing the subject. In the main, research in this field should be focussed on the identification of the different roles and functions the various urban centres play in the national economy in general and the rural economy in particular. The dynamics of the industry-agriculture relation should be studied; an urban-rural transaction matrix should be worked out. Another group of studies should centre round the analysis of the economics of urban size. From such a study, the economic basis will have to be evolved of evaluating such proposals as the development of counter-magnets, satellite towns and new towns. Another group of studies should address itself to the development of a system of cost-benefit studies for alternative urban and rural development schemes. Studies of monopoly, industrial financing, intertwining of commerce and manufacture, the existing land tenure system and agricultural financing should be undertaken with a view to deciding whether their contribution to the development of the urban economy of India has been desirable or otherwise.

II 2 viii *National Income* : There are no systematic studies of India's consumption and expenditure. Official statistical data pertaining to the national income have not been adequately analysed and applied in the study of the growth and change of the Indian economy. The topics that would serve to promote such a study are: national income distribution, general problems of economic integration, and estimation of national and State incomes.

II 2 ix *Employment*: Basic studies that should receive high priority in the field of employment are: the rate at which persons enter and leave the

labour force within a short time period of, say, one year; inter-state or inter-district differences in female participation rates according to the caste or tribal status of the population; seasonal variations in the level of labour force participation, the employment preferences of rural workers, the demand for agricultural labour that can be imputed to the green revolution, the incidence and the characteristics of unemployment, employment exchanges, and the recruitment and training programmes of specific industries.

II 2 x *International Trade and Payments*: While factor intensities of foreign trade have been carefully ascertained in studies of the structural basis of the country's foreign trade, its factor abundance has been left uninvestigated. There is as yet no comprehensive study of India's export performance during the 'sixties. There is also need for detailed case studies for each major export product analysing specific and characteristic problems. The issue of elasticities of substitution between Indian exports and their competitors in importing markets warrants further research work. There is need for further work to analyse the impact of India's export promotion policies both before and after the devaluation of 1966. The effects of a system of generalized preferences by industrial countries in favour of developing countries needs to be studied in depth. India's economic relations with Asian countries and the prospects of regional economic co-operation also deserve careful study.

II 2 xi *Demography*: Gaps in the field of demography include: models for the control of fertility and the methods for the measurement of short-term infertility; and suitable targets and goals for family planning and the cost analysis of the programme. Research techniques leading to refined primary data such as case study, participant observation and interviews in depth have been rarely used so far. Research is also required on the discrepancy between reported attitudes to family planning and actual practices which are effective in terms of contraception.

SOME KEY ISSUES

II 3 *Research for Public Policy*: The members of the Standing Committee for Economics, who met the Review Committee, pointed out that contemporary research in economics was often qualitatively unsuitable for policy use especially in relation to live contemporary problems. They emphasized that research relating to economic planning should be oriented more towards long-term perspective planning and that the subject-matter of research should shift from a study of physical factors to technological economics. The present context required an inventory of all the techniques

available from the pre-historic to modern times. Inter-disciplinary research should be so organized that one social science, according to the requirements of the context, should be invested with a leadership role and a leading discipline should be free to draw on the aid of other disciplines. In order to bridge the existing gap between research in economics and public policy, research should aim at the depoliticization and reconstruction, in technical terms, of an issue which is under discussion at the Government or party level (the location of a steel plant or an irrigation project for example) and the production of a technical report on the basis of which policy decisions could be taken. In other words, the rigorous economic analysis of a policy issue should precede political decisions.

II 3 i In the argument contained in this section, we have pointed to research gaps in the areas of public finance; monetary policy; project evaluation; the especial economic problems of weaker sections; the economics of distributive justice; industrial economics; and unemployment. Of these, research on project evaluation, the economic problems of weaker sections, poverty, unemployment, the economics of distributive justice and a technology more appropriate to that policy should receive high priority during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period.

(2) POLITICAL SCIENCE

II 4 According to members of the Standing Committee for Political Science and International Relations, according to other social scientists who took part in the regional discussions organized by the Committee under its aegis and according to those who responded to the questionnaires, research in political science has been satisfactory quantitatively but not qualitatively. It was pointed out that such research had not been relevant to the Indian situation and did not have a vital bearing on policy-making as reflected in a dearth of dissertations on national integration, economic policy, and planned social change.

II 4 i Encouragingly, however, emphasis is shifting from the traditional legal, historical and institutional approaches to modern methods of behaviourism, context analyses, and in a few cases, to mathematical-statistical methods. It was noted that political scientists were trying to introduce more rigour into their researches by using theoretical and decision-making models based upon systems analysis, game theory, etc. It was noted with regret that, despite intentions and plans regarding these new methods, political studies continued by and large to be descriptive and historical, and remained related to institutions and organisations. The

bulk of the research in political science is still unidisciplinary; the need for inter-disciplinary research is recognised but it has not been taken up in a big way.

TRENDS AND GAPS IN RESEARCH

II 5 The trends and gaps in research may be classified under the major areas of political science as follows :

II 5 i *Process of Politics*: Some research done in this field is related to such topics as : political socialization; communication processes; political participation; political recruitment; coalition-making; and decision-making which are all inter-related. Research gaps include : the study of interaction between the social base and the political structure at the local, State and federal levels of government and within the party system, and the working of political parties and pressure groups. A survey of important work in Indian languages would yield invaluable data for politics. Besides, an early and detailed scrutiny of work done by foreign scholars in languages other than English has to be carried out with the help of such bibliographies as are available.

II 5 ii *The Indian National Movement*: Of the research done in this area, the following illustrations may be cited: the rise of the Indian National Congress; political biographies of some of its leaders; and studies of specific events and phases in the movement. Gaps in research include : inter-relationship between Indian politics and socio-economic patterns as evidenced in the different regions of the country; international influences on the nationalist movement, its predominantly Gandhian character as manifested in Congress policies in relation to political authority and above all, in the all but exclusively Gandhian tactic of argument and negotiation which in turn was influenced by European ideals of the Rule of Law and Liberalism. These studies should undoubtedly encompass and deal with the more ideological left-wing movements. Furthermore, the vocabulary of Indian politics, proliferous with culturally allusive and rallying slogans such as *Bande Mataram* and "Bharat Mata" merit analysis for the psychological and sociological contribution they made to the ideals of freedom and honour as distinct from the more impassioned and cryptic slogans that impelled the mass mind. The significance of religious revivalism, its complex interconnections with the politics of its times, through attitudes it engendered towards money, thrift, personal and social responsibility, the family as the base of a pyramid of institutions and the strength of the more inchoate secularism originating from and rooted in the freedom movement

and the hope it offers for a homogeneous society projected in the future, would constitute both valuable scholarship and good education. The role of caste in Indian politics before 1947 should also be of interest to political scientists - both as history and a cautionary view in a developing industrial economy based on legal and constitutional facts and objectives and against the recrudescence of the phenomenon in a form that would threaten the secular ideal on which modern politics in India is based.

II 5 iii *Constitutional Developments in India*: There is an impressive volume of research in this field relating to the period between A.D. 1600 and 1935; the work of the Constituent Assembly; constitutional developments governing the relations of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary, amendments to the Constitution, the proclamation of emergency in the States, the role of political parties in government and inter-State relations; the Commonwealth and constitutional developments; the correlation between constitutional development and political development; and the rights of minorities under the Indian Constitution.

II 5 iv Further research on the pre-independence period, especially in the last phase of India's constitutional evolution, is needed. Other problems of the day, vexing and contentious, cry out for study before the distance of time that lends historical perspective can supervene. There is place too for staple academic studies of a general nature on the judiciary and constitutional development, and of the working and functioning of the bodies set up under the Constitution. The last word is yet to be written moreover on the role of political parties within Parliament and the State legislatures, the constitutional validity of the proclamation of a state of emergency, legislative procedure, boundary disputes as between State Governments, and the formation of coalition governments.

II 6 *Political Performance*: The research studies already conducted in this area include: evaluation of economic policy and the results of planned social change; performance with regard to national integration, and performance of the domestic policy responses to international threats and challenges. On the country's external policy the existing studies are devoted to the broad strategy of non-alignment and the problems of defence and security dating from 1962.

II 6 i Macro-studies of policy and performance require much more work on the conceptual, theoretical, empirical, and methodological planes. The rise of a new "power elite" in the wake of planned economic development calls for research. A more systematic study on the performance of the

policies of State Governments in containing the harmful effects of caste and promoting secular practices is necessary. The problem of communalism and the long history of associated problems which it has created for public policy and development require inter-disciplinary social science research. An empirical study on the size and territorial structure of our country is altogether important.

II 7 *State Politics*: Many research projects have been reported in the field of State politics on such topics as: legal-constitutional problems concerning the executive, legislature and the judiciary; persistence and change in State politics; the narration of major events and episodes in State politics; the impact of electoral reverses on State party organisation; sub-regionalism within the States; minority behaviour; and the relationship between politics and policy processes.

II 7 i The following further studies would need to be undertaken on a priority basis: the ecological setting of State politics and its bearing on the behaviour of elites and the politically relevant people; the institutional profiles of State politics, a comparative study of the patterns of relationship between socio-economic and demographic variables; characteristics of the political system and policy outputs due to the mediatory role of periodic elections. There is a dearth of empirical and theoretical research in this area which is of course true of the whole field of political science. Moreover, no consultative research has been attempted on a comprehensive scale on political phenomena at the State level and their socio-cultural correlates.

II 8 *Violence and Politics in India*: This area has not been much cultivated though a few studies are available on topics such as the source and impact of political violence on society, communal violence in politics; student unrest as a source of violence in politics; factionalism as a cause of violence; agrarian tensions and politics; and trade unionism, industrial unrest and politics.

II 8 i A number of research themes in this area were suggested during the deliberations of the committee. A trend analysis of political agitations, demonstrations and strikes covering over ten to fifteen years should be attempted in order to identify and explore the issues which should include: historical analyses of communal violence and tensions in cities and towns arising from situational characteristics; the role played by the bureaucracy and the police during incidents of communal violence; a comparative study of student politics and activism covering other countries besides India, which emphasizes cross-cultural similarities and differences; a macro-level

project on the growing ruralization of Indian colleges; studies on student values affected by the intrusion of extraneous political ideals, and a detailed study of the politics of student unions, both inter-union and intra-union relations and their influence on the life of the campus. There is need too for a study of the Naxalite and the Girijan Movements. No comparative studies of peaceful industries as against those ridden with strife and disorder are available. Micro-studies on violence in different regions must be undertaken within a common conceptual framework and with the aid of an uniform method of analysis.

II 9 *Religion in Politics*: Some research has already been done on the reform of religious practices through political or State action; religion as an instrument for the politicization of religious communities and securing for them a share of political power; Hindu and Muslim Reform Movements; the origin and growth of major communal parties in India; the role of religion in the partition of India; and communalism and national integration.

II 9 i Research is needed on the Moplah Rebellion, and the organisational structure, activities, the leadership and programmes of the Muslim League, the Anand Marg, R.S.S., Shiv Sena and other comparable organisations.

II 10 *Modern Indian Thought*: Most of the work already done which is historical has sought to analyse the evolution and growth of certain concepts in modern Indian political thought; the Indian Renaissance, informative collections of denominational thought; liberalism; militant nationalism; and finally Gandhiji's influence on Indian political thought.

II 10 i The gaps to be filled are: first, the nature and scope of the subject itself needs to be studied for determining the formative factors of modern Indian thought. Other conceptual studies of a definitive nature should deal with nationalism and modernization; the problem of means and ends in politics, Savarkar's *Hindutva* and sarvodaya, for example; democratic socialism and internationalism; the philosophy of creative tension; decentralized democracy; and political radicalism and socio-economic gradualism. Moreover, the ideological basis of the non-co-operation and civil disobedience movements and the Gandhian approach of revolution through reform belong rightly in the major realm of political thought. Furthermore, Tagore's political and social ideas and the contribution of Ambedkar to the political tradition that is still forming should also be undertaken. Again it is necessary comparatively to evaluate the ideological, pragmatic and militant content in the thought and teaching of social and political reformers.

II 10 ii *Indian Political Culture*: Only a few studies exist on this subject and relate to the compatibility between traditional ideas and modern politics and to the essential continuity of tradition; personalities and political culture seen through biographical and behavioural analyses of political leaders; and the political cultures of different sub-national groups.

II 10 iii Much remains to be done here. The studies must be extended to cover political sub-cultures pertaining to religious, linguistic and regional groups; bureaucratic culture; the left and right wings in political persuasion and their extremism; and the political culture of student and non-student youth and the comparative political culture of educational institutions and campuses. Political sociologists should introduce variables consistent with their research designs. Hierarchy in operation must be understood as a cultural process; the cultural support and hindrances to the growth of a secular, public ethic ought also to be a proper subject-matter of research.

II 10 iv A word about methodology. It is necessary to evolve scales for the measurement of motives, values and feelings involved in politics. An inventory of various types of measurements already in use in politics together with a technical commentary on them should be taken up early with emphasis on criteria and the construction of validities to rate political attitudes. Work on complex data and an "operant" content analytic, thematic or rating scale measures of some of the important motives involved in politics should be encouraged as they could be used for both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies.

SOME KEY ISSUES AND RESEARCH GAPS

II 11 Members of the Standing Committee for Political Science, who met the Review Committee, mentioned that much of political science research was not relevant to the Indian situation. They emphasized that, in order to improve quality, research results must be fed into the teaching system at the under- and post-graduate levels. Syllabi and courses at the under-graduate level should be so revised and brought up to date as to provide an adequate fundamental and basic knowledge for subsequent research.

II 11 i The following gaps in the major areas of research were identified: to repeat, the study of the interaction between the social base and political structure is very necessary. Indian socialism, equality, and secularism were the basic concerns of the nation and should all form the subject-matter of detailed research. The entire area under the rubric of Indian democracy and bureaucracy lay unexplored. No significant research had been attempted

on political leadership and recruitment. Studies relating to political theory, the party system, the politics of coalitions, legislative elites and rural politics would answer to a genuine need.

(3) PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

II 12 Public Administration in India is of recent origin. As an academic discipline, it is still in the formative stages of development. With the establishment of the Indian Institute of Public Administration and with ICSSR encouragement, the discipline has, however, made some progress in recent years.

II 12 i Early studies in public administration were attempted mainly by civil service personnel; they were descriptive and depended on political science and economics for an analytical framework. As public administration is becoming increasingly involved in the management of public enterprises, researchers have turned their attention to the study of organizations. In consequence, sociology, psychology, and other behavioural sciences have gained in importance and now receive greater recognition. As public administration too has become behaviour-oriented and inter- or multi-disciplinary, there is evidence of the increasing use of "case studies" in research. Researchers, however, continue to use the historical approach, which is of course as it should be. For there is a rich fund of historical data lying unsought in the archives on "public policies" such as the famine policy, flood relief policy, agricultural policy, public health policy.

II 13 In public administration, too, research has suffered for lack of contemporary relevance. However, some useful work – practical, problem-solving and oriented – is being done by the IIPA, the Administrative Staff College at Hyderabad, and the National Institute of Community Development. In an elaborate bibliography, the ICSSR's Survey Report on Public Administration lists 731 papers and articles published in 66 journals. Of these 731 papers, 16 belong to the "Study of Public Administration", 143 are classified as "Politics and Public Administration", 102 come under the head of "Union-State Relations", 39 fall within the category entitled "Headquarters Organizations of Government", 43 in "District Administration", 65 in "Administration of Urban Areas", 74 in "Planning", 67 in "Budgeting and Financial Control", 38 in "Fiscal Administration", and 144 in "Public Personnel Administration". (See Table No. I.16 iv, Vol. II).

II 14 *Politics and Administration* : Public policies emerge out of a continuous interaction between two key processes – politics and public adminis-

tration and provide rich scope for research by the specialist. The entire character of administration is in fact influenced by the political process. Despite the large number of articles (143) listed in the bibliography cited above, politics and public administration are, however, virtually an un-worked academic quarry. Research work done so far has related to subjects such as minister-civil servant relationship, that between the citizen and the administration, between the administration and political institutions at the Panchayati Raj level, and finally the relation between politicians and the bureaucracy at the district and Panchayati levels.

II 14 i The major shortcoming is the absence of in-depth studies of public policy. There is need for research on Centre-State relations in policy formulation, the relationship between the legislatures and the administration, and the politics implicit in administration by bureaucracy. Furthermore, the rich historical data on public policies have not yet attracted the attention of scholars in the measure that they deserve.

II 15 *Development Planning and Administration*: Most of the studies done in this area are aggregate studies of the central planning agency and the national planning process. A few studies also exist on the planning exercise at the levels of the State, the district and the project site. Community development has to some extent engaged the attention of researchers—in agricultural administration in particular as an important part of the former. These studies, conducted by official agencies and embodied in official documents, did not as a rule aim at developing conceptual frameworks or at building theories from the vast literature available—such as that on agricultural administration—and thence at abstracting organizational constructs which could be employed in other fields of administration. This preponderance of official studies holds true of all development administration including health, education, transport, and industrial management.

II 15 i *Administration of Public Enterprises*: Official documents of course provide useful information for the study of the problems of public enterprises and have been used by some researchers in arriving at generalized conclusions, but most of the work done has been concerned with policy issues, management performance and public accountability and has not attempted to study the problems from the standpoint of organizational theory.

II 15 ii *Bureaucracy and Administrative Behaviour*: There are very few academic studies dealing with the Indian bureaucracy, its structure and characteristics, its behaviour and operations. These sociologically oriented

studies lie over a vast unexplored area covering bureaucratic relationships, its group dynamics, and its relationship with the citizen, the legislatures, the political executive and key national elites. Both for theory and practical administration, the bureaucracy can be a rich and crucial source of further study and research.

II 15 iii *Administrative Organization and Structure*: This is the most researched on area in public administration. Studies abound in the constitutional structure of government, the federal system and organisation of the Central and State Government departments. These are mainly descriptive studies dealing with administrative reforms and are concerned with structures, procedures, and rules and regulations. Inter-governmental relations are not sufficiently studied. Research on the ministries and executive departments is more a matter of structure than of management. Though municipal administration has received adequate attention, problems such as state control over municipalities, the organisation of urban local bodies, relationship of city development plans to the Five-Year Plans, and the personnel policies of municipal bodies deserve closer study if they have been studied at all.

II 15 iv *Administrative Processes*: There is little published work on the subject readily available. Research has been conducted on case studies in isolation and no attempt has been made to integrate them into a broader framework for the vital purpose of decision-making. Problems connected with rule application remain unscrutinized. The linkage between the distinct administrative processes, including audit, for building an integrated system of administrative policy has not yet been clearly established. As a result, individual processes tend to be looked at in isolation often dysfunctionally, leading to both practical as well as other difficulties in the development of an unified body of knowledge which can be transmitted readily in lieu of experience.

SOME KEY ISSUES

II 16 A propitious beginning has been made in research on public administration especially in the study of administrative behaviour and organizational dynamics. Institutional support has been built up through new University departments of public administration, the IIPA, and the administrative staff colleges.

II 16 i Yet the discipline is in need of further improvement. There are several issues which have yet to be faced squarely. The discipline has to develop concepts and theories which facilitate an understanding of real life

problems and ways of resolving them. There is also need for replacing the present theoretical frameworks based on Western administrative systems by a set of properly tested, indigenous and locally validated theoretical constructs.

II 16 ii *Training in Applied Research*: Research personnel have to be well trained and made familiar with theoretical frameworks relevant to Indian circumstances so that they know how to apply concepts, techniques, and analytical tools which may have been developed abroad but have been validated here. The Standing Committee felt that the emphasis in public administration research has so far been on applied themes. This research, however, lacks system or orientation and coherence. There is a need of setting up a first class centre for applied research headed by a competent specialist in public administration.

II 16 iii *Research Topics*: Among the themes of research in public administration, the Standing Committee desires that the following be accorded priority in the long run: (a) Relations between the legislature and administration; (b) Policy-making; (c) Development Administration; (d) Administrative behaviour; and (e) Comparative Studies. The Standing Committee has recommended the following topics for research as immediate priorities during the Fifth Five-Year Plan period: (a) Centre-State relations; (b) the citizen and the Government; (c) interest groups in administration; (d) growth of Unionism among public employees; (e) administrative problems in Family Planning Programmes; (f) an administrative machinery for people's participation in Plan projects; (g) comparative State administration; (h) administration of public sector projects; and (i) policy formulation and implementation.

(4) MANAGEMENT

II 17 Management, as an academic discipline, is new to India like public administration. Several Universities have set up departments of management in recent years. Most of the research already done in these disciplines has been confined to the newly established Institutes of Management and the Administrative Staff College. As a new and young discipline, it has manifested dynamism and the capacity to adopt new methods of research and to explore a variety of problem areas.

II 18 Of late, many institutes in India have been enquiring into the contemporary management situation and on decision-making processes. The topics of research include, in general terms, the social environment of

business, market research, international marketing, personnel practices and assessment and other industrial topics and problems affecting national life as a whole. Recent researches have brought to light the factors influencing policy formulation which can be divided into two categories: the first category collates individual influences, such as personal feelings, viewpoints, knowledge, experience, environment and associates; the other category enumerates such outside influences as public opinion, government attitudes, technical publications, trade association practices, international status, professional societies and competitive groups. In all these studies, the evolution of policy formulation takes note of attitude, approach, convictions and action in the sequel.

TRENDS AND GAPS

II 19 Past research in the field of management has laid much emphasis on the following fields which are representative rather than exhaustive: general management, organisation and administration, personnel management and industrial relations, and marketing. For instance, of the 896 articles listed in the bibliography of the ICSSR Survey Report, 211 relate to the sub-field of general management and business history, 262 to organisation and administration, and 423 to personnel management and industrial relations. (See Table I.16 v, Vol. II.)

II 20 In the field of general management and business history, three kinds of studies in particular are required: (a) trend studies to project the growth of different industrial groups; (b) a study of service institutions for providing continuous feed-back of environmental data from relevant industries which can be used to promote the growth and efficiency of units in particular industrial groups; (c) tools and techniques of analysis which will yield an effective strategy and planning decisions; and (d) entrepreneurial studies involving entrepreneurial action, innovation, and the growth of industries.

II 20 i Only a limited number of studies in organisation and administration have been based on empirical data. There is need for research in the following areas: studies relating to the effectiveness of the organisational design and variables, such as technology, product mix, traditional or technology-based industries; responses of employees at different levels to activity design, structure and systems of control; the influence of the family and community systems on the structure and processes of an organisation; and job design studies, as related to job satisfaction.

MANAGEMENT SUB-FIELDS

II 20 ii The following areas suitable for research in personnel management and industrial relations are proposed: the impact of social and cultural environment on management and the union systems; comparative studies of personnel practices; employee behaviour at various levels; and the dynamics of management and union relationships leading to conflict or harmony, and so forth.

II 20 iii Five kinds of studies are considered of primary importance to marketing, procurement and distribution. They are: micro-studies in pricing economics; mathematical studies relating to commodity flow; behavioural studies of marketing institutions; census of marketing institutions; and studies on marketing strategies and practices.

II 20 iv Problems related to finance, accounting and information control systems which need research support are: capital structure; budgetary systems; use of mathematical models for analysing the performance of the firm; studies of financial institutions; mortality among business organisations; and principles of accounting and reporting practices.

II 20 v Very little has been done in operations research and technology. The focus of research has so far been on the scheduling of inventory control and on plant lay-out. Future research will have to address itself to the following: economics of production processes determined with the aid of mathematical models, the relative advantages of size, the dispersal of production centres, and plant location.

(5) ANTHROPOLOGY

II 21 In the last two decades, Indian anthropology has registered impressive growth. It has been able to break out of the monographic shell in which it was encased in the early part of its growth. The first anthropological studies in the country were either carried out by administrators, or with the financial support of the administration, with a view to gathering data on the diversity of manners and custom in the country. For a long time the tradition continued of writing monographs on individual tribes and occasionally on castes.

II 21 i In 1921, the first University department of anthropology was set up in Calcutta University. Other Universities, however, were slow to follow. Gradually, a number of new University departments were set up; to-day anthropology is taught in 17 Indian Universities. Besides, in the

Anthropological Survey of India, there exists a national organization for research in the different fields encompassed by anthropology. Several States have set up their own Tribal Research Institutes devoted mostly to anthropological research in tribal areas.

II 21 ii In the early phases of the study of man, ethnography and anthropology were almost synonymous; the products of this phase were well rounded, comprehensive and descriptive accounts of tribal and other groups. As a University discipline, however, it gradually acquired a greater theoretical orientation. First, the Evolutionist and Diffusionist approaches made themselves felt; but the first powerful impact was that of the British functional school. The cultural historical approach of the Americans has also influenced the growth of Indian anthropology. The structural approach was later adopted by many anthropologists in this country. Having made some recognizable contribution to the subject, Indian anthropologists have remained in touch with intellectual developments in their discipline the world over, and the subject as taught and studied in India has been sensitive to these developments.

II 21 iii Applied anthropology was at first confined only to the narrow area of tribal administration and development. It received considerable encouragement when the community development programme was launched. It has also been utilized under the family planning programme.

II 21 iv *Social Anthropology and Sociology*: In many Universities anthropology has maintained its "federal" character. Along with social anthropology, the University courses include also physical anthropology and human biology, pre-history, and in some cases, ethno-linguistics. Social anthropology has unmistakably drawn closer to sociology over the years, and it is in fact difficult to label some major contributions either as social anthropology or as sociology. In the context of India, where both social anthropologists and sociologists study the same phenomena, such a fusion of the two disciplines is unavoidable. Social anthropologists have preserved, however, a distinctive perspective and approach, and some of them would not like their subject to be absorbed in sociology, but the interaction between these two disciplines is so large and so fruitful that these descriptive labels have become notional at best.

II 21 v *The Overlap*: In the three-volume ICSSR Survey Report on Sociology and Social and Cultural Anthropology, volume III reports on trends in cultural anthropology. This volume does not, however, deal

with many fields in which anthropologists have made important contributions: these have been discussed in the volumes which are believed to be devoted to sociology. For example, studies on kinship and the family, studies on rural areas, those on caste and yet others on religion, and the study of change—areas in which social anthropologists have made significant contributions—go under the label of sociology. There need not be any quarrel about this for the contribution of anthropologists has been adequately discussed in these trend reports. The fact is mentioned here only to illustrate the overlap between the two disciplines. In fact, this proximity of themes is illustrated also by the documents on research priorities prepared by the respective Standing Committees of the ICSSR.

II 21 vi *Research Trends and Gaps*: Insofar as social anthropology and sociology both seek to understand the Indian social system such an overlap is inevitable. Social and cultural anthropologists would like to continue such work, however, on the cultural processes of the country with a view to understanding continuity and change in Indian society. The problems of culture contact and the diffusion of culture elements would occupy an important place in the studies of both. They will have special interest in the process of culture transmission and in the interaction between the great, regional, and the little traditions. The directions along which they would like to progress with their work would provide new understanding of *regions*. There has been some anxiety to conceptualize Indian civilization as a whole. The interaction between the rural and urban sectors of society is another area which they would both like to explore. In “economic anthropology” and “political anthropology”, they will admittedly have to forge close links with economics and political science because these two branches can make significant contributions to the understanding of development problems.

II 21 vii *Tribal Studies*: The anthropologists recognize that tribal studies continue to be their special responsibility. As such they are keen to fill the gaps in the ethnographic map of India. The Conference of Anthropologists, organized jointly by the ICSSR and the Indian Institute of Advanced Study in 1972, has identified the areas that remain unresearched. It has also suggested a number of re-studies on tribal groups in respect of whom the information is two to three decades old. It has also listed a number of problem areas which require urgent research attention. Such studies designed to yield new information, which are likely to make an impact on policy, would also stimulate the growth of applied anthropology.

SOME KEY ISSUES

II 22 *Developmental Role*: While anthropologists are conscious of their important contribution, they share the uneasy feeling that their contribution to theory and methodology has not been very significant. They are anxious to develop conceptual frameworks and research techniques that are more appropriate to the social realities of contemporary India. They have done some excellent descriptive analytical studies of particular groups and communities, but such studies do not enable them yet to draw a comparative and composite picture of Indian society. They are anxious to make their research endeavours more relevant to the planning and developmental needs of the country.

II 22 i *Inner Growth*: A point forcefully made by some among the anthropologists interviewed by the Review Committee was in regard to the "inner growth" of their discipline. Unless disciplinary growth is ensured, through the restructuring of anthropology teaching, through careful experimentation with research techniques, and through a careful choice of research themes, its potential for applied uses in lively current contexts will remain ineffective. As such attention must be given to the growth of the discipline.

II 22 ii *Neglected Areas*: Another concern expressed by several anthropologists relates to the relative neglect of potentially important anthropology that can indirectly contribute to social sciences as a whole. For example, physical anthropological studies in human biology and adaptation can be very important. Similarly, ethno-linguistics extends in several dimensions. It is, therefore, suggested that the unity of anthropology as a discipline should be recognized and some of its neglected areas should be specially cultivated.

II 23 *Priorities*: Research priorities to meet notional needs and the needs of disciplinary growth are listed below. The topics indicated are not necessarily comparable in scope or size or importance :

- (a) Cultural dynamics: change, adjustment and emergence of new forces;
- (b) Tribal studies: rigorous ethnography of 20 to 30 tribal communities, filling gaps in India's ethnographic atlas; economic and land problems of the scheduled tribes; tribes in the regional setting; and tribal rehabilitation;
- (c) General and problem-oriented studies of border areas; (d) Multi-dimensional studies of the culture of poverty; (e) Studies in changing stratification and agrarian class structure; (f) Studies in cultural orientation to medicine and community health; (g) Cultural dimensions of

nation-building; (h) Anthropological studies of small towns; (i) Studies in a changing material culture; (j) Studies in social biology and adaptation; (k) Conceptualizing Indian civilization through a series of micro- and macro-studies.

II 23 i *Scheduled Tribes*: During the Fifth Plan, the highest priority may be accorded to research on pressing problems of the scheduled tribes and the other under-privileged sections of Indian society. The culture of poverty is an area that has to be specially cultivated. The forces making for divisiveness in Indian society should be studied against the cultural perspective. It was emphasized that, for the achievement of these objectives, special attention will have to be given to the disciplinary growth of anthropology. It should be the responsibility of the ICSSR to encourage innovations in research techniques and devise strategies that would lead to new conceptualizations and finally, on to the end in view.

(6) SOCIOLOGY

II 24 Research in sociology seems to have made considerable progress as reflected in the number of research projects sponsored by the ICSSR, the number of students and faculty members doing research in Universities and other research institutions, and the number of publications. The problems of research also appear to be chosen and formulated more carefully, and conscious endeavour to relate research to strategies of nation-building and economic development is in evidence. There is a clearly articulated demand that discoveries and formulations of the researchers in sociology should be related to and utilized in policy-making and implementation. Clearly, sociologists have in recent years manifested a genuine concern for promoting the conceptual and methodological growth of their discipline. This is indeed an encouraging trend.

II 24 i *End-use of Research*: Sociologists themselves, however, feel that much of their research is still much dependent on research models and conceptual frameworks which apply to Western social systems, and not to their own social situation. This, they say, is due to an educational system which is still under Western influence and to the inability of Indian sociologists to shed Western intellectual traditions, concepts and ideas acquired during their educational career and to create a more relevant intellectual tradition and practice based on an awareness of the country's past as well as of the contemporary, indigenous social *milieu*. In their view, research in sociology is handicapped by the lack of an adequate background of theory and fundamental knowledge at the undergraduate and post-

graduate levels. Frustration prevails among sociologists that, despite all the talk about sociology being the handmaid of change and development, little or no attempt has been made to utilize the research results of sociologists' work in public and private agencies for decision-making and implementation.

TRENDS AND GAPS

II 24 ii *Researched Areas and Priorities*: Unfortunately, the ICSSR Survey Report on Sociology has not yet been published. Thus, the Committee could not refer to it to highlight the major trends and weaknesses in sociological research. The Standing Committee for Sociology has, however, prepared a useful document on priorities in research which was published in the *ICSSR Newsletter*, Vol. III (4), October, 1972. The following priorities are recommended by the Standing Committee.

II 24 iii Caste and village communities have relatively been better researched on to the exclusion of other modern modes in social relations. In addition, considerable work has been done on problems of family planning and community development. There is as a result an impressive and respectable bibliography on these two themes. But most of these studies are carried out in a microscopic frame. There is now need to examine them with a view to preparing a macro-profile of Indian society. Second order analysis is needed in the case of the following:

1. What all-India generalizations can be made about caste?
2. What is "the village" in India? Significantly, the *Census of India*, 1961, carried out 600 village studies. It will be worth while to subject them to content analysis.
3. Social change in village India.
4. Inter-regional comparisons based on published material should be attempted in the following areas: (a) Dominant Caste; (b) Hierarchy of Castes; (c) Traditional Caste panchayats (Chokhla, Kudariya, Panchera and so forth); (d) Caste associations and movements; (e) Jajamani relationships; (f) Tribe-caste interaction; (g) Changes in the caste structure of the different regions; and (h) Caste and Politics.

II 24 iv *Other Possible Research*: In addition to these, research on the following also need encouragement: single village studies in regions where no study exists; (Even where they do, more village studies can be encouraged to ensure better comparison and to improve the quality of generalization.) study of single-caste villages; analysis of village networks; studies

on the rural-urban continuum; new urban industrial settlements and their rural hinterland; the village economy in transition with special emphasis on land tenure and the social context of land transfers; diffusion of technological innovations in agriculture; restudies; (This is not to be understood as an unnecessary duplication or replication of effort. Sociology has reached a stage in India where studies of this kind can be fruitfully launched. Such studies would provide depth to social data against a time perspective and would significantly contribute towards an understanding of social change.) Scientific village studies were initiated in the early 'fifties, and sufficient time has elapsed now to take account of changes in communities, which can be measured through reliable base data.

II 24 v The ICSSR may also promote replicatory studies. Such studies will use the same conceptual framework and methodology but in different settings to provide meaningful comparisons and dependable generalizations. Apart from that, the restudy of the communities, rural or tribal, will be worth while in itself.

II 24 vi While the studies of the first kind will contribute primarily to an understanding of the dynamics of social change, the latter will make a significant methodological contribution to theory and an understanding, besides, of the society as a set of stable relations.

II 25 *The Researched Areas*: In many emergent branches of sociology, notable but isolated contributions have been made. There is much, however, that remains to be done. The criteria set out for priorities would admit of research promotion in the following areas:

1. Analysis of Social Stratification, with special reference to caste-class dynamics and alternative channels of mobility;
2. Sociology of the City: priority should be given to the following aspects: social structure of the city; religion in the urban centres; regional cultures in metropolitan centres; slum culture;
3. Studies in Democratic Political Culture, with reference to the following: elites and the process of modernization; political socialization; social bases of democratic politics; mass mobilization; local and regional politics;
4. Education and Social Change;
5. Special Problems of Weaker Sections including those of Women, and the Aged;
6. The Religious Frontier of Indian Society: religion of the scheduled castes; tribal religion; study of sects; religion of the minority groups; new religious movements; religion and politics;

7. Economic Sociology : industry as a social system; economy and polity; workers and trade unions;
8. Kinship, Marriage, Family and the Socialization Process.

II 26 *Subjects in Need of Research* : The following are fresh areas which offer great scope for research and which have moreover as much bearing on developmental problems as sociologists could desire.

1. Sociology of Planning and Development : the role of the bureaucracy in nation-building; social welfare and distributive justice; the development of social policy, dynamics of decision-making and implementation;
2. Sociology of Science and Technology : the social context of technology; scientists, their social background and style of work; social structure of scientific institutions; diffusion of scientific information; medical sociology, including sociology of food and nutrition;
3. Law and Social Change;
4. Communication and Nation-building;
5. Social Dimensions of Poverty;
6. Sociology of National Integration : secularism; language politics; politics of violence including : *i* para-military organizations; *ii* student unrest; *iii* communal riots; *iv* ethnicity with special reference to changing patterns of relationship between the clean and the scheduled castes; and *v* groups and communities on the Himalayan border.
7. Sociology of Crisis and Disorder;¹
8. Sociology of the Professions;
9. Sociology of Organizations;
10. Cross-cultural Research;²

SOME KEY ISSUES

II 27 Some members of the Standing Committee for Sociology felt that research had an excessive applied bias and was not adequately supported by precedent theory-building. It was argued that sociological research should aim at examining and analysing the postulates and assumptions underlying government policies, and their results in terms of mass welfare

¹It will be desirable to create a sort of casualty-fund to support research on un-anticipated problems that need to be explored expeditiously.

²Social science research has largely been India-centred. It is imperative that we initiate programmes of research that take Indian research frames, together with models and criteria, to other societies for comparative study.

and social transformation. Some expressed the view that co-ordination as between sociologists conducting research in the same field in different parts of India was not adequate. According to yet others, sociological research was handicapped by the lack of sustained, long-term research leading to theory-building.

(6) PSYCHOLOGY

II 28 Since the inception of the Department of Psychology in Calcutta University in 1915, there has been a rapid increase in research activity in psychology. This is reflected in an aggregate of 1,916 papers and articles cited in the bibliography of the ICSSR's Survey Report on Psychology and distributed among the various sub-fields in the following way: Clinical Psychology 351; Development Psychology, 80; Education Psychology, 114; Experimental Psychology, 290; Industrial Psychology, 188; Military Psychology, 28; Personality, 387; Physiological and Comparative Psychology, 29; Social Psychology, 310; and Methodology and Research Technology, 139. (See Table No. I.16 ii, Vol. II.) The table also shows that, except military psychology, every other area shows an increase in the rate of research. It also demonstrates that the rate of research production in the fields of clinical psychology, experimental psychology, industrial psychology, personality and social psychology has been much higher than in other sub-fields.

II 29 Contrary even to the idea that the bibliography figures might convey, not much work has been done in research methodology. At any rate, not much work has been published. According to the Survey Report above, roughly 30 per cent of all the work in methodology was done before 1950. During the period 1951 - 66, only 167 articles had appeared on methodology and that works out only to six per cent of the total of all the published articles embodying research work. Most of the work done is related to test construction, validation, and factor analysis with little or no work on method. Besides, as members of the Standing Committee pointed out, there has been considerable dependence on Western methods and models. Although sampling procedures have improved, much of it is incidental rather than probability sampling. The topics which should receive greater attention in the field of methodology are : mathematical and statistical psychology including the development and application of models of human behaviour; and the selective development of apparatus and tests.

PSYCHOLOGY RESEARCH: TRENDS AND GAPS

II 30 In the field of clinical psychology, considerable research seems to be going on in psycho-pathology, psycho-diagnosis, consulting, gui-

dance and psycho-therapy. However, there are many sub-areas in this field which need further research. The standardization of psycho-diagnostic tools suited to local conditions is an urgent necessity. The main topics in this area to receive attention are : the role of socio-economic, ecological, genetic, and cultural factors in mental disorders; suicide and homicide; education and training of the handicapped; effects of induced abortions; attitudes to mental illness and hospitals; behaviour modification techniques; taxonomic approach to behaviour disorder through a syndromes model; multivariate analysis; and a level of consciousness model.

II 30 i Research in development psychology is at present mainly concerned with the development of intelligence, abilities, interests, attitudes, emotionality, personality, and adjustment. The NCERT is doing good work on physical development, parent-child relationships, and learning. It was pointed out that research needed to be directed towards stages of development and towards aspects of behaviour. The study of socialization and child-rearing practices should receive high priority.

II 30 ii In the field of educational psychology, substantial research has been done on attitude and adjustment, testing, physical education, special education, educational and career guidance, personnel, and teaching methods. There is need for more systematic research on the following: physical education, mentally, socially and physically handicapped children; studies on teachers, headmasters, and other personnel in education; programmed learning and television; adjustment of students to social change; and dynamics of the teaching-learning process.

II 30 iii In the field of experimental psychology, studies are required on the following subjects : perception; information theory; learning theory; thinking and cognitive processes; and verbal behaviour.

II 30 iv Research studies in industrial psychology tend largely to converge on : performance and job satisfaction; management and organisation; vocational choice and guidance; selection and placement; training and testing; and work analysis. Topics which need attention are : Gherao; attitudinal differences in the private and public sector undertakings; mental health of workers in the context of accelerated industrialization; urbanization and social change; devising of tests for use in industry; absenteeism; job attitudes; factors affecting vocational preference and choice; organisational factors in productivity; and supervisory pattern.

II 30 v Not much research has been done in military psychology which is of recent origin. Research should be undertaken in the following prob-

lems which are representative rather than exhaustive : educational choice and guidance; the choice of a military career; longitudinal and cross-sectional studies of interest profiles; value orientations and religious identities; variations in beliefs and ideological convictions of candidates from different parts of the country; military management and organisation; and leadership training programmes for military personnel.

II 30 vi Existing research in the area of personality studies is related to : assessment techniques, motivation, socio-cultural factors, delinquency, criminality, abnormal personality, and perception. There is need for more research on neurosis and psychosis, the structure of personality, and the effects of nutritive, social and cultural deprivations on personality and especially on the personality of delinquents.

II 30 vii Many researches in the field of physiological and comparative psychology have dealt with brain lesions, brain stimulation, electrical activity, sensory physiology, bio-chemistry, cardio-vascular processes, environmental stress, personality correlates and nutrition. The study of neuro-physiological correlates of behaviour should receive particular emphasis.

II 30 viii Research in social psychology has already covered areas such as: cultural and social processes; socio-economic structure and social role; cross-cultural comparisons; family; social change; scales of attitude measurements; group and inter-personal processes; social perception and motivation; sexual behaviour; smoking, and drug and alcohol use. The following areas need further attention: social change; inter-generation conflict; youth studies and student unrest; social tensions; the social implications of technological change; the psycho-social barriers to economic development; socialization; intra-group relations, and behavioural aspects of political participation, of unemployment and of poverty.

SOME KEY ISSUES

II 31 The members of the Standing Committee for Psychology, during their discussions with the Review Committee, voiced concern about the foreignness of social science research in India today—in the field of psychology in particular. They argued that research in their discipline was handicapped because the investigators were not sufficiently innovative in developing their own techniques suited to the study of problems peculiar to this nation. Besides, there was an excessive concentration on instruments and

not on the verification of their theories. Hence, theories applicable to Western countries had limited relevance to a developing country like ours. It was further argued that most of the research done in social psychology laid disproportionate stress on narrow aspects of large social problems and in consequence, the information gathered lacked in organisation, synthesis, and integration. Add to this, there was a lack of good social science departments; the better students did not opt for social science courses with a resultant dearth of good researchers in the social sciences. Since most of the research projects were of an *ad hoc* nature, they did not attract competent young scholars. The ICSSR was called upon to remedy this situation by creating a pool of good research workers. Another drawback underscored during the discussions was that research was hampered by the lack of an assured and continued flow of funds and by the fact that researchers shifted their foci of interest within short intervals of time preventing the development of stable schools of sustained research. This was further aggravated by the selective disinterest of Indian psychologists in the work of their colleagues and by their unwillingness to build upon one another's work.

(7) GEOGRAPHY

II 32 Geography, despite the late start it had in the Indian Universities, has manifested considerable potential for growth in recent times. The credit for laying the foundations of geographical research goes largely to the Universities, geographical societies and the Ministry of Education, Government of India. Under the patronage of these bodies, geographers have produced a sizable volume of research literature over a wide range. The ICSSR bibliography in the Survey Report on Geography cites 1010 research papers and articles published in 44 journals during the period, 1925-70. Of these, 386 were in economic geography, 81 in geography and planning, 51 in historical geography, 381 in human geography, 33 in political geography, five in regional geography and 73 in methodology. (See Table No. I. 16 iii, Vol. II.)

II 32 i Geographical research is still dominated by the traditional methods of cartographic compilation, of history and archaeology and of qualitative description. For example, historical and descriptive methods are predominant in studies relating to forest resources and the geography of transport and marketing. However, some methodological innovations and new techniques of research can be discerned in geographical studies of recent years. A noteworthy trend in geographical research to-day is the increasing use of quantitative methods to study spatial structure, spatial

organization and spatial process. These methods involve the collection of data through questionnaires and interviews. The case study method is used in studying the patterns of land use. Survey methods and the preparation of place reports are used to study metropolitan regions. Field work as a method of study and research is being increasingly adopted by geographers. Field work in geography is carried out in two ways: first, by combining detailed micro-level field work with secondary sources of information within a broader regional frame of study; and secondly by focussing on such aspects as geo-morphology, agricultural land use and the study of rural settlements. New techniques of mapping and cartography, such as thematic mapping and air-photo interpretations, are used in the preparation and compilation of thematic maps showing physical base, economy, population, settlement and other aspects of the country's social structure.

II 32 ii Industrial complexes are a new field of research for geographers. They are becoming aware of the interaction of geography with other social sciences, such as anthropology, political science and economics. Alongside of this there is the growing realisation that research in geography will be meaningful only to the extent of such interaction. This discovery holds promise for inter-disciplinary research.

GEOGRAPHY RESEARCH : TRENDS AND GAPS

II 33 The following is a brief analysis of the trends and gaps in geography research as identified by the ICSSR Survey Report. The reporting committee marked off sub-fields under each of which they listed many subjects.

II 33 i *Agricultural Geography*: Considerable research is being done in regional agriculture; food and commercial crops; agrarian problems and their planned treatment; and food supply and population studies. Studies in regional agriculture attempt to analyze the influence of the physical environment on agricultural practices.

II 33 ii Rather less has been done on the relation of food production to population, based on the minimum nutritional norm of 2,200 calories per day. The gap between demand and supply of food widens daily for want of research on the exploitation of marginal and sub-marginal lands, on the productivity of changing crop patterns in different regions and detailed studies on the identification, delineation and development of dry farming regions at the macro- and micro-levels.

II 33 iii *Land Studies*: A deal of research activity in this area has been concentrated on the problems of land use in the country and its scientific and most economic utilization. Such studies range from inventories of land use based on surveys to descriptive accounts of regions. They constitute the major part of the research in this sub-field and extend from micro- or village-level studies to regional evaluations of land use problems.

II 33 iv The construction and testing of agricultural land use models should receive the foremost priority in any future research programme.

II 34 *Forest Resources Geography*: Early work in this area tended to touch on the ecological aspects of forests, emphasizing the climatic and biotic factors. Later studies devoted to regional forestry concentrated on specified parts of India. Considerable work has been done on the classification of forest types and on the division of India into botanical regions.

II 35 *Regional Geography*: The following research gaps need to be filled: studies of forests at micro-regional level; regional studies to estimate the potential forest resources; studies on the relationship between forests and such problems as soil erosion, flood control, and development of forest-based industries; and the ecological aspects of forestry and forest management.

II 35 i *Resources Geography*: Research in resources geography so far done includes studies on agricultural, animal and marine life and water resources; soil and soil erosion and mineral resources. The delineation of resource regions will serve to fill a vital gap in research.

II 35 ii *Industrial Geography*: In this sub-field, the focus of research has been on the spatial distribution of industries; the geographical factors entering into location decisions; and aspects of the industrial landscape. The areas already researched on are: location of industries; mineral-based industries; agriculture-based industries; forest-based industries, and small-scale and cottage industries. Analyses of concentration and dispersal of industries on a regional basis have been a dominant trend in recent research.

II 35 iii Further development of research along these lines would lead to studies of industrial growth points in under-developed areas, industrial satellites and regional industrial patterns.

II 35 iv *Industrial Complexes and Area Development*: Research publications in this sub-field are limited as the field itself is a recent innovation.

These studies relate for the most part to the Bengal-Bihar industrial belt; the Hoogly-side industrial complex; the Kulti-Burnpur industrial complexes; and finally, the one at Durgapur. These studies entail the consideration of the following factors that enter into regional growth: inter-industry dependence; resource base; input-output characteristics; infra-structure; and marketing relationships. Special attention should be paid to studies on the structure of industrial complexes and the role of agro-industrial complexes in area development.

II 36 *Geography of Transport and Marketing*: Research in this field, which is descriptive and has covered individual districts or States, provides a measure of the accessibility of these areas. Regional contrasts and problems of traffic flow were brought out in certain studies. The National Atlas Organization has brought out in relief disparities in the transport system. Marketing studies usually centre round or are linked to studies of commodities, individually or in groups. Or they are incidental to a study of market centres, or the flow of maritime trade through major or minor ports. The international structure of urban marketing and the relation between market centres and their respective hinterlands need to be looked into. As a research theme, the mapping and analysis of flow data on a systematic basis is recommended as a priority.

II 37 *Geography and Planning*: The contribution of geographers to this field of study and research has really tended to supplement town planning studies. In fact, only a few systematic studies of the metropolitan cities of India done on a regional basis are available. The following subjects deserve, therefore, to be taken up for research: the division of the country into metropolitan regions through traffic flow analyses; the relationship between metropolitan centres and their regions (as determined by the "spread effect" of the former and their impact on land use and values); the social areas of the metropolis; urban morphology; and the process and patterns of urbanization.

II 38 Considerable researches on the planned development of river valleys has been carried out; the studies relate to the valleys traversed by the Damodar and a few other rivers. Researches in the latter have been carried out using the topical approach, placing emphasis on such aspects as erosion and deposition problems in drainage basins; irrigation; the study of populations and towns served and affected by the river and its uses; land use; and study of industrial areas. These have usually been accompanied by hydrological studies on floods, flood control and power development. Scope for further research is discernible under the following

topics: studies on the impact of river valley projects on settlements; structure and growth; studies on changes in land use along the river valley or project area; studies on consequent industrial development; and environmental modification and its consequences.

II 39 *Regionalization* : In the field of regionalization and regional planning the following topics have been covered: pre-planning surveys; studies on regionalization for planning; topical studies for planning; and quantitative geography and planning. The following areas have been identified for further research: regionalization for planning at the national, State and regional levels; boundary anomalies; spatial development models for regions; land use models; simulation of spatial processes; transportation network models; and area development.

II 40 *Recent Studies in Historical Geography* : Many research studies have been reported on: religious texts, epic and literary sources; travel accounts; classical geographies; classical histories, dynastic archives and chronicles; revenue records; narratives of military campaigns; temple records; and old maps featuring aspects of the natural and social environment with special reference to geomorphological change; changes of climate, of river courses; ethnology; migrations; and economic urban geography. Historical studies on regionalism have sought to list regional divisions of the country at different points in time. The geography of different regions in the country as formed in the course of history has also been studied.

II 41 *Research Tasks for Historical Geography*: The following topics need the attention of geographers: the preparation of historical atlases on national and regional and/or State levels; comprehensive documentation of source materials relevant to India's historical geography; past geographies of India at selected points in time and the study of the associated historical-cum-geographical processes.

II 42 *Population Geography*: Several aspects of population geography remain unexplored. The National Atlas has provided valuable population sheets. Population studies of individual States and districts have also been attempted. Research studies have so far, however, focussed only on distribution and density; growth and migration; sex composition; literacy; occupational structure; and religious affiliations of the population. Urbanization and comprehensive area studies have come as a refinement. These studies vary significantly in the presentation of details—one from the other. Comprehensive studies on population patterns and functional

groups in the towns of Gujarat, which are available, can be cited as a model and pointer to future work.

II 43 *Gaps in Population Geography Studies*: Geography studies are recommended on other aspects of population such as vital rates. Further research in the following may be rewarding and will enrich the subject: the pressure of population on physical and social resources; the spatial patterns of internal migration in India; population geography of small areas in the States (using village data) with special attention to the relationships between population characteristics and local phenomena; the border areas of various linguistic States, changes in and characteristics of their population (also using village data).

II 44 *Geography of Rural Settlements*: The following research programmes testify to the slow but steady development of this subfield: evolutionary studies; morphological studies; studies in tribal and caste settlements; house types; field systems and patterns; and cultural landscapes. Individual rural settlements all over the country have been defined and delimited in terms of these categories. The subject has suffered for want of a comprehensive account of rural settlement patterns for the country as a whole. Geographical aspects such as tribal settlements and house types have only received secondary consideration in the hands of researchers. Sporadic studies of other aspects of the cultural landscape have also been done.

II 44 i *Rural Settlements*: Research in this subfield is needed on the following subjects: a study and mapping of rural settlements all over India including settlement complexes and/or their regional variations; cultural and historical characteristics of the population; study of cultural patterns through an analysis of the form and structure of rural settlements; and monographs on individual rural settlements.

URBAN GEOGRAPHY: TRENDS AND GAPS

II 45 *Urban Geography*: Following the American geographers, studies of towns in particular regions and aspects of urban-rural relations with the urban hinterland as the reference have been made. Urban-rural relations are already being studied in a limited way—in their structural aspects. To get a clear picture of the urban situation for the nation as a whole, the following points should be touched upon: the problems of urban growth; the economic bases of urban centres; classification of towns; urban land use or other relevant aspects of the urban situation.

II 45 i *Future Research*: Any comparative study of Indian towns must take into account the following aspects: size and spacing of towns; regionalizing characteristics of urban places generally; changing urban land use structure; the rural-urban fringe; and the morphological evolution of Indian cities in the light of the theory of urban growth.

II 46 *Umland*: Research has been carried out highlighting the methodology and the problems in the delineation of umland and the choice of criteria for defining and delimiting the umland. A variety of criteria has been selected and tested with varying degrees of success. The major recommendations for future research in this sub-field are: standardization of criteria for a study of umland; studies on directional bias in umlands; and investigations for the purposes of planning.

II 47 *Man and Environment*: Research has been done on two aspects of the relation between man and his environment, namely; (1) the unforeseen natural hazards faced by him; and (2) the reckless damage he causes by destroying and defiling his environment in a variety of ways. Studies have also been reported on the much discussed topic of pollution of the environment by man himself.

II 47 i The following subjects in this field are worthy of research attention; mapping of the flood-affected areas as a base for regional planning; the location and extent of land favourable to cultivation in drought-prone areas; the reclamation of ravine lands; the proper use of water for crops; the survey of areas seriously affected by pollution, and the sources of pollution.

II 48 *Medical Geography*: Indian geographers have yet to develop a general interest in this field. Most work to date has been the contribution either of medical men or of foreign geographers specializing in Indian studies. Population studies* and medical geography overlap because of common concern with such factors as the effect of population trends on the birth and death rates.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY: RESEARCH TRENDS AND GAPS

II 49 This part of the subject has most to do with geo-political factors, and problems related to international or inter-State boundaries. In the course of their studies researchers are led to weigh in the political situation in India and neighbouring Asian countries. Research has been conducted on the following topics: political patterns in the north-eastern

region of India; political geography of the Malay Archipelago; the political geography of Indo-China; and the place of geography in world politics.

II 50 The research gaps to be covered are: evaluation of terrain for strategic purposes; geographical basis of the administrative divisions of India; India's relations with neighbouring countries in the context of boundary disputes; geopolitical significance of the Indian Ocean; resources studies; area studies; and national integration from a geographical viewpoint. A study on India's electoral geography may be added to this. Finally, a psycho-geographical study of the effectiveness—and its measure—of the "State idea" in India may well be worth while.

II 51 *Regional Geography*: Much has been done in this sub-field and almost all regions of India have been systematically studied. Physiographic divisions and other analytical and measuring tools will necessarily have to be refashioned and repeated at intervals as more material and research findings accumulate. Future research should be so devised that the study of a region elicits its own norms—internal ones—for determining regional hierarchies and rediscovering basal regions that are rooted in Indian tradition and consciousness and for a study of their role in the modern national setting. Such a study should cover the dependence of India's economic development on inter-regional aspects.

II 52 *Thematic Mapping Analysis*: In this field, the National Atlas Organisation has been doing useful work by supplying adequate cartographic equipment to geography departments in Universities and by periodically publishing a variety of special atlases. Attention should henceforth be directed to the study of the theoretical aspects of thematic cartography.

II 53 *Quantitative Studies*: An adequate number of research projects have been concerned with studies of spatial structure and process. Spatial process has been studied by means of the Monte Carlo simulation models. Training courses in quantitative techniques may be accorded high priority as they will render research results more precise and statistically acceptable.

SOME KEY ISSUES

II 54 The members of the Standing Committee for Geography who met the Review Committee mentioned that research in geography was often dependent on foreign models. The following were proposed as research priorities for the immediate future: regional disparities and regional deve-

lopment; evaluation of resources in backward areas; cross-cultural comparative studies at the national level according to a common methodological design; futuristic designs conducive to better human living; man and environment; design of industrial towns and centres; and area studies. It was emphasized during the above meeting that, during the Fifth Five Years Plan period, research on regional disparities and regional development should receive a high priority.

(8) RESEARCH PRIORITIES SUGGESTED BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

II 55 This section analyses the research priorities suggested for the disciplines that fall within the purview of the ICSSR. The analysis is based on a close scrutiny of *a* the suggestions made by the social scientists interviewed at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum; *b* the views expressed by the various Standing Committees of the ICSSR; and *c* the replies by social scientists responding to the questionnaire. For the purpose of analysis, the priorities have been divided into three categories; (1) those suggested by all the three groups, *a*, *b*, and *c* above, that is, social scientists interviewed by the Committee, the standing committees, and the respondents; (2) those suggested by any two of the above mentioned groups; and (3) those suggested by only one of them.

II 56 Anthropology Social Work & Sociology

i Priorities Suggested by All Three Groups

- 1 Socio-cultural implications of industrialization
- 2 Ethnographic studies of uncovered areas

iii Priorities Suggested by Only One of Three Groups

- 1 Sociology of law
- 2 Urban sociology : a comparison of cities
- 3 Comparative study of religious institutions and impact of religious reform movements on society
- 4 Social change in India since day of independence

ii Priorities Suggested by Only Two of Three Groups

a BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

- 1 North-eastern India : political and economic development, modernization, conflict and tension, implications of education
- 2 New demands or recognition of tribal identity
- 3 Area studies of Nepal, Bhutan and Bangla Desh
- 4 Action research : change and development

b BY STANDING COMMITTEES

- 1 Welfare of the masses
- 2 Impact of government policies on the realization of the socialistic goals of the nation
- 3 Community studies
- 4 Social biology
- 5 Aspects of inter-regional dependence in economic development of India
- 6 Analytical studies on the concept of the tribe
- 7 Folk medicine
- 8 Material culture
- 9 Anthropology of civilization
- 10 Cultural history
- 11 Study of tribal groups
- 12 Women in tribal, folk and developing societies
- 13 Ethno-musicology
- 14 Family and kinship
- 15 Culture-based studies
- 16 Poorer sections of society
- 17 Folklore studies
- 18 Cultural dynamics
- 19 Economic problems of tribal communities
- 20 Socialization of children for the absorption of caste norms
- 21 Problems of integration
- 22 Problems of land control and land interest among tribes and castes
- 23 Nation-building process with special reference to India
- 24 Sociological problems of mixed marriages among different castes and tribes
- 25 Impact of prohibition
- 26 Problems of rehabilitation of tribes
- 27 Small town studies
- 28 Analytical study of caste groups

c BY RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRES

- 1 Sociological/anthropological research in neighbouring societies outside India: Bangla Desh, Nepal and Sri Lanka
- 2 Social norms
- 3 Youth culture of India
- 4 Network and sacred complexes in the integration of Indian civilization
- 5 Concepts and nature of poverty with special reference to tribal and rural populations
- 6 Students' problems and the behaviour of the educated

- 7 Widow remarriage and the dowry system
- 8 Labour unrest
- 9 Political organizations and common people
- 10 Incidence of State welfare activity on scheduled tribes and castes and its evaluation
- 11 Leadership in scheduled tribes and scheduled castes
- 12 Violence in Indian society
- 13 Education and society
- 14 Social mobility in India since 1870
- 15 Genesis and growth of social movements: Naxalites, Telengana, etc.
- 16 Continuity of folk-culture in urban settings
- 17 Implementation of family planning programmes
- 18 Situation of young working women
- 19 Impact of industrialization on crime
- 20 Sociological study of the policeman
- 21 Sociology of the impedence or facilitation of economic growth in backward areas
- 22 Different crime aspects
- 23 Preventive and corrective measures in treatment of crime problems
- 24 Administration of criminal justice
- 25 Rural entrepreneurship amongst tribals of the Chotanagpur area
- 26 Impact of education on the promotion of entrepreneurship amongst traditionally disadvantaged groups
- 27 Communication gap between the traditionally disadvantaged groups and the government
- 28 Alienation problems
- 29 Social and cultural synthesis in India
- 30 Theoretical issues

II 57 Commerce Demography & Economics

i Priorities Suggested by All Three Groups

- 1 The employment and unemployment problems
- 2 Poverty
- 3 Regional disparities

ii Priorities Suggested by Only Two of Three Groups

- 1 Public sector enterprises
- 2 Mobilization of resources and problems of the transition
- 3 Working of a mixed economy
- 4 The machinery of (economic) distributive justice and its functioning

iii Priorities Suggested by Only One of Three Groups

a BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

- 1 International economics
- 2 Manpower planning
- 3 Peace research
- 4 Minimum needs
- 5 Instruments of policy including patterns of investment
- 6 Integrated area development planning
- 9 Development of economic administration
- 8 Interaction as between sectors
- 7 The distortion caused by the black market and its working
- 10 Social and institutional obstacles to economic growth
- 11 Investment policies
- 12 Technology and science
- 13 Economics of education
- 14 The classification of public expenditure data series
- 15 A study of the social indicators of development
- 16 Consumption studies
- 17 Relative costs and prices of agricultural products

b BY STANDING COMMITTEES

- 1 Economic problems of weaker sections
- 2 Researches in econometrics for technological data

c BY RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRES

- 1 Evaluation of benefits of public expenditure of social nature
- 2 Selective import substitution and relevance of subsidies in export promotion
- 3 Economic development and social change
- 4 Studies on industries
- 5 Issues concerning investments and savings in the Indian economy
- 6 National and State incomes
- 7 Cost-benefit analysis of social programmes
- 8 Planning of services for children and youth
- 9 Long-term constraints on India's industrial growth
- 10 Growth, transformation and planning of agriculture
- 11 Cooperative farming
- 12 Price policy
- 13 Rural-urban migration
- 14 A changing village: its implications
- 15 Indian socialism

- 16 Prospects of regional trade cooperation among ECAFE countries
- 17 Regional input-output studies
- 18 Seasonal fluctuations in inventory and credit in the annual accounts
- 19 Physical controls *vs.* the market mechanism in Indian planning

II 58 Geography

i Priorities Suggested by All Three Groups

- 1 Regional disparities and regional development
- 2 A systematic regional survey of India

ii Priorities Suggested by Only Two of Three Groups

- 1 Evaluation of resources in backward areas

iii Priorities Suggested by Only One of Three Groups

a BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

- 1 Urban planning
- 2 Agricultural typology
- 3 Study of agricultural change and problems inherent in different farm-sizes and levels
- 4 Population and resources
- 5 Tribal demography
- 6 Study of market centres
- 7 Hydrology including underground water resources
- 8 History of to-day's industrial and urban crisis beginning from Mughal times
- 9 Techniques of area planning
- 10 Migration studies : in Assam plantations and refugee resettlements in Orissa

b BY STANDING COMMITTEES

- 1 Cross-cultural comparative studies at the national level based on a common methodological design
- 2 Futuristic studies of designs conducive to human living
- 3 Man and environment
- 4 Designing of industrial towns and centres
- 5 Area studies

c BY RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRES

- 1 Metropolitan system in India
- 2 Geographical importance of the Indian Ocean
- 3 Degree of effectiveness of "State idea" in India
- 4 Electoral geography of India (States)

- 5 Inter-regional dependence in India's economic development
- 6 Aspects of land reforms as related to land use in hilly areas of Himachal
- 7 Accessibility in hilly tracts as it is related to slopes and rocks

II 59 International Relations & Political Science

i Priorities Suggested by All Three Groups

- 1 A comparative study of political parties and their systems
- 2 A study of political leadership: its history, and reactive and proactive aspects
- 3 Rise and manifestation of interest/pressure groups in Indian politics

ii Priorities Suggested by Only Two of Three Groups

- 1 Study of violence: its political aspects
- 2 Legislative elites: their behaviour
- 3 Centre-State relations
- 4 Urban problems

iii Priorities Suggested by Only One of Three Groups

a BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

- 1 The political process
- 2 Corruption
- 3 Phenomenon of neo-colonialism through cultural hegemony
- 4 Power structure and extra-constitutional behaviour
- 5 Political alienation of the citizen
- 6 Role of intermediate castes in eastern Indian politics
- 7 Inter-State relations
- 8 Border policy issues
- 9 Language policy issues
- 10 Role of local self-government in the Minimum Needs Programmes
- 11 History of political thought since the Vedic Period
- 12 Political systems of tribal States in the north-east
- 13 Background to and genesis of the Indian Constitution
- 14 Inter-relationship between the policy formulation and the implementation processes
- 15 Impact of population growth on political and administrative systems
- 16 Socio-economic legislation and the response of the judiciary
- 17 Persistence of backwardness (regional studies)
- 18 Minorities in the politics of West Bengal
- 19 Study of the super-powers in the Indian political context: USSR, USA and China
- 20 India's security needs in relation to West Asia
- 21 Political problems of the eastern States

- 22 Student unrest
- 23 Grievances of citizens
- 24 Energy crisis : its political and security implications
- 25 Technological hegemony and India's needs
- 26 Role of international conglomerations
- 27 Policies and practices of sovereign neighbouring States

b BY STANDING COMMITTEES

- 1 Indian socialism
- 2 Equality and secularism
- 3 Study of coalitional politics
- 4 Political theory
- 5 Rural politics

c BY RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRES

- 1 Bureaucratic culture
- 2 Sub-regional pressures
- 3 Impediments to national integration and the problem of integrating Scheduled Castes and Tribes into society
- 4 Towards a tradition of Indian civic culture
- 5 Marxist studies
- 6 The working class in India
- 7 National survey of district elites
- 8 Civic bodies and their finances
- 9 Provincial boundary formations in India : theories and practices
- 10 The United Nations Organization
- 11 The Indian bureaucracy सत्यमेव जयते
- 12 Cabinet system in India
- 13 Gandhiji's theory of political development
- 14 Politics of land reform
- 15 The State and the individual
- 16 The State and rights of citizens
- 17 Political equality
- 18 Indian political thinking
- 19 Research on some major political decisions made at the Centre, State and local levels since the day of independence
- 20 Political culture and political socialization

II 60 Management & Public Administration

i *Priorities Suggested by All Three Groups*

- 1 Administration and management in the public and private sectors : a comparison

2 Studies on the process of development programmes and administration

ii Priorities Suggested by Only Two of Three Groups

- 1 Programme management and its administrative problems: family planning and food control
- 2 Personnel management: in industries and the public services
- 3 People's participation in Plan projects: changes in the administrative machinery
- 4 A comparative study in administration: chosen States and nations

iii Priorities Suggested by Only One of Three Groups

a BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

- 1 Management of agriculture-based enterprises
- 2 Management of University education
- 3 Studies in developing new enterprises

b BY STANDING COMMITTEES

- 1 Administrative theory
- 2 Relations between the legislature and the administration
- 3 Policy-making
- 4 Centre-State relations
- 5 The citizen and the government
- 6 Interest groups in public administration
- 7 Growth of unionism among public employees

c BY RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRES

- 1 Administrative bottlenecks in the Fifth Plan
- 2 Problems of coordination and communication in administration
- 3 Study of planning bodies and planning capabilities of the government departments
- 4 Decentralization of functions and delegation of authority in government organizations for ensuring expeditious implementation of projects and programmes
- 5 Procedural and organizational changes required for eliminating delays and public harassment
- 6 Accountability and linking of performance with incentives
- 7 Panchayati Raj administration
- 8 Relationship between the generalists and the specialists
- 9 A study of bureaucratic culture
- 10 Ecological constraints of Indian administration

- 11 Citizen's attitudes towards administration
- 12 Organizational changes in India

II 61 **Psychology**

i Priorities Suggested by All Three Groups

It is to be noted here that, during the interviews with the social scientists, held at Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, psychologists did not mention any research priorities.

ii Priorities Suggested by Only Two of Three Groups

- 1 Problems of social change: its mechanism and its relation to human behaviour
- 2 Student unrest

iii Priorities Suggested by Only One of Three Groups

a BY SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

None suggested

b BY STANDING COMMITTEES

- 1 Communal conflicts
- 2 Prejudice and bias
- 3 Tension and prejudice
- 4 Violence and aggression
- 5 Industrial conflicts
- 6 Corruption in public life
- 7 Disadvantaged groups and social disabilities
- 8 Problems of prejudice and discrimination

c BY RESPONDENTS TO QUESTIONNAIRES

- 1 Games and decision approach to non-violent networks of conflicts and their resolution
- 2 Psychological study of poverty
- 3 Youth and its involvement in nation-building
- 4 Integration in national life of diverse elements, such as Muslims, Scheduled Castes and Tribes
- 5 Identity crisis of Indian society in face of opposed forces of modernization and traditional culture
- 6 Cultural deprivation and cognitive growth
- 7 Psychological analysis of school text-books
- 8 Family dynamics and mental health
- 9 Environmental changes in human behaviour
- 10 Studies on ageing: social and psychological implications

- 11 Studies in delinquency and crime
- 12 Government's attitude towards the teaching profession
- 13 Socio-psychological facets of creativity among schoolchildren
- 14 Scientific creativity : its identification and development
- 15 Socio-psychological study about the culturally disadvantaged school-children
- 16 Motive patterns of the people living in the border areas
- 17 Study of the attitudinal changes in the border States and their manipulation
- 18 Study of smuggling and its control



CHAPTER III

PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

III 1 The previous chapter dealing with the major trends and gaps in research attempted to outline the advances in research made by each of the social sciences and the lacunæ in their development. On the positive side, notable progress has been made in recent years. This progress is marked by the adoption of new research methods, approaches and techniques, the exploration of new areas, and the discovery of some new ideas and theories. It is also possible to point to a few analytically significant studies in every social science discipline. There is, however, a sombre side to the picture. Much of the current research effort has no relevance to contemporary social and national problems and suffers besides from lack of rigour in its analysis of phenomena and synthesis of facts. It is largely oriented to micro-level research to the neglect of macro-level problems. It is not yet emancipated from its tutelage to Western theories and has failed to develop research tools, designs, and models of its own appropriate to the Indian situation. Multi-disciplinary and interdisciplinary research is yet rare. A most encouraging feature, however, is that, as judged both from their oral discussions with the Review Committee and written replies to the Committee's questionnaires, the community of the Indian social scientists is alive to these defects. They have expressed grave doubts about the efficacy and adequacy of the prevalent system of higher education and research, about its ability: to foster and promote the knowledge and skills of social science; and to enable social scientists to play their due role in finding effective solutions to the country's complex problems. They are keen that steps be taken to improve this situation.

FACTORS RETARDING RESEARCH

III 2 In understanding causes and seeking remedies it is necessary to know precisely the nature and magnitude of the problems. The questionnaire issued by the Committee to 400 social scientists asked them to indicate those factors which, in their opinion, retarded the development of social science research. Eighty-one social scientists (20 per cent) responded to the questionnaire; the degree of non-response was thus large. The questionnaire was canvassed by the mailing method, and no further examination of the answers was therefore possible. The responses can, however, shed some light on this important question of an overall climate con-

ducive to research. The 360 social scientists whom the Committee interviewed mostly in groups at the various centres they visited were also asked to state their views on this. The point naturally exercised the minds of social scientists assembled at the five University *colloquia*. In most cases, the analysis made on the basis of replies to questionnaires finds powerful support from both these sources. Table 8 gives the number of persons who have experienced one or more of the infrastructural handicaps listed in the questionnaire.

Table 8

LACK OF INFRA-STRUCTURAL FACILITIES

<i>Nature of Problem</i>	<i>Number of Scholars Reporting Problem</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>
1 Inadequate library facilities (books, journals, etc.)	43	54
2 Lack of opportunities for contacts with other scholars in the field	42	52
3 Lack of adequate financial help	41	50
4 Administrative delays in obtaining research grants, books, equipment, etc.	34	42
5 Lack of provision for study leave	27	33
6 Lack of encouragement from the institution	25	31
7 Administrative responsibilities	11	13
8 Lack of co-ordination as between researchers and planning bodies	3	4

III 2 i *Inadequate Infrastructure*: At a time when social sciences are developing rapidly and progressively becoming more technical, good libraries stocked with up-to-date publications and having provision for data banks, documentation facilities, computers, and duplicating machinery are prerequisites for good research. Most of the Universities and research institutions have never had such facilities. In others financial provisions for libraries, once thought liberal, have become inadequate with increasing needs and the large rises in the costs of books and of subscrip-

tions for journals. This widely recognized fact is reflected in an appreciable number of respondents (more than one half of the total) reporting inadequate library facilities.

III 2 ii The lack of opportunities for contacts with other scholars is cited as a major handicap by 52 per cent of the social scientists. Other social scientists interviewed by the Committee made the same point. They said that research suffered from inadequate co-ordination among social science research scholars working in different parts of India: either they worked in the same field of study or on the same subject using interdisciplinary approaches. Young workers would especially suffer from this difficulty.

III 2 iii The non-availability of financial aid for research is mentioned as another major factor by 41 (that is, 50 per cent) of the social scientists. It is interesting to know the predominant reasons for this non-availability as seen by the respondents themselves. These, as noted by 36 social scientists referred to above and 35 ICSSR project applicants, are tabulated below.

Table 9

DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

<i>Nature of Difficulty</i>	<i>Number of Scholars Reporting</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>
1 Lack of knowledge of sources and experience	8	12
2 Procedural difficulties and administrative bottlenecks	42	58
<i>i</i> including problems with mother Universities in having applications forwarded	11	15
3 Lack of technical understanding in funding agencies about projects	8	12
4 Limited financial resources of funding agencies	8	12
5 Nepotism by funding agencies	5	6
Total:	71	100

III 2 iv Surprisingly, procedural difficulties and administrative bottlenecks emerge as the most important difficulty. There is no reason at all why this should be so. The difficulty in getting applications forwarded through mother Universities is where the trouble stems from. Understandably several of the respondents feel strongly on this. To quote one of them: "It is very difficult for our research applications to get through the vested interest of University personnel... at the proper time". "The University office is working within a steel frame," complains another. A third critic deplores "the ivory-tower attitude of the University and disincentives of University policy".

III 2 v The same institutional attitude is reflected in items 4, 5 and 6 of Table 8. It would be idle in these conditions to expect positive encouragement for research. A more detailed analysis has been made of the extent of encouragement received in different types of institutions. Only 52 of the social scientists responded to our attempts at tabulating the information. Compared with colleges and other institutions, Universities appeared to have been more at fault on this score. Many of them do not realize that research is one of the primary functions of an University and fear that it can only be carried on at the expense of teaching. They do not see the rich and fruitful interconnections between teaching and research.

Table 10

GRADATIONS OF RESEARCH ENCOURAGEMENT BY INSTITUTIONS

<i>Gradations of Encouragement</i>	<i>Colleges</i>	<i>Universities</i>	<i>Other Institutions</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Encouragement Forthcoming	10 (26)	3 (38)	3 (50)	16 (31)
2 Not Enough Encouragement Forthcoming	6 (16)	2 (25)	1 (17)	9 (17)
3 None at All	13 (34)	2 (25)	1 (17)	16 (31)
4 No Comments	9 (24)	1 (12)	1 (17)	11 (21)
Total:	38 (100)	8 (100)	6 (100)	52 (100)

NOTE : The figure in brackets denotes the percentage of any one figure to column total.

III 2 vi A critical factor in the growth of research is an institution with a climate congenial for it. The final picture that emerges from the analysis of the questionnaires shows that conditions prevailing in Universities and other institutions are far from satisfactory and must be improved.

III 2 vii To add to this, official documents, papers and maps which are classified as confidential and which are much needed for research are very hard to obtain. This difficulty is felt most by political scientists and geographers. Members of the Standing Committee for Geography as well as other geographers whom the Committee interviewed complained that maps, which are the basic tools of research in geography, are not easily available owing to rigid security procedures of the Government of India. Some of them proceed to Europe, the USA or Japan to consult the same maps which are freely available in those countries. They added that government concurrence for the inclusion of maps in their books was also difficult to obtain. An exorbitant fee of Rs. 3,000 was charged for checking the maps but delays involved in inspection and approval were considerable. A few of the social scientists spoke of discrimination against Indian researchers. On the other hand foreign scholars gained access more easily to government records and documents.

III 2 viii In their discussions with the Committee, some social scientists stressed that scholars with aptitude and competence for research were denied the opportunities for it because they had received their University education in the regional language and their knowledge of the English language was inadequate.

III 2 ix *Dearth of Research Personnel*: The dearth of qualified personnel is often advanced as a prime reason for the weakness of social science research. The flow of willing and competent students is inadequate. The question was then asked as to what factors were responsible for this situation. The two most important—the lack of a qualified faculty members to guide research and the weakness of the degree course—lie largely within the control of the University system. Larger funds have been devoted in recent years to the expansion of research facilities. That they have not yet been able to produce qualified guides for research is sad commentary on their adequacy or/and their utilization. Inadequate job opportunities has been a decisive factor with 48 per cent of the scholars. Lack of social recognition and status has been a further significant factor limiting the flow of research personnel.

Table 11

FACTORS RETARDING FLOW OF QUALIFIED RESEARCHERS :
THEIR RELATIVE IMPORTANCE

<i>Problem</i>	<i>Number of Scholars Reporting Problem</i>	<i>Percentage to Total</i>
1 Lack of a qualified faculty to guide research	43	54
2 Weakness of degree course	42	52
3 Inadequate job opportunities for research degree holders	39	48
4 Lack of social value attached to research	32	40
5 Lack of financial help	36	44
6 Lack of initiative and drive by department in recruitment of researchers	15	19

III 2 x University education with its emphasis on examinations has failed to kindle a genuine interest for learning and scholarship in graduates and post-graduates. The syllabi and curricula do not expose the students to the latest research trends and nor do they constitute any kind of preparation for the adventure and excitement of research. As one respondent puts it; "In most of our Universities, the graduate and post-graduate courses atrophy intelligence in a majority of the students." In the result, the post-graduate students coming out of the portals of our Universities are not suitably motivated for research. Besides, except at a few selected centres, intelligent and talented students prefer courses in the natural sciences and professional and technical subjects to those in the social sciences. In the last few years the situation has shown hopeful signs of some change. But a large number of students who do enroll themselves for the Ph.D. course do so either to postpone the employment problem or take it up as a side occupation while preparing for competitive examinations leading to the Central Services. They also do not feel that a research degree would improve their job opportunities. The point was made in meetings with the Committee that the research staff temporarily employed on projects was also in a similar predicament as researchers started looking out for jobs

elsewhere especially during the vital last stages of research. It is unrealistic to expect any serious and significant research from such ill-equipped or poorly motivated research workers.

III 2 xi The foregoing problems relate for the most part to inadequate infrastructure and lack of competent research personnel which affect research at the student and junior levels even more than at the conclusive stage. There are, however,, other, more fundamental, problems which are peculiar to research of an applied nature and to multi- and inter-disciplinary research. They are dealt with in the following sections.

RELEVANT RESEARCH

III 3 The aim of social science research is to provide a proper and objective understanding of existing society with a view to changing it along desired directions. In such a context the chief function of the social scientist is to enlarge his knowledge and extend the frontiers of his discipline. The question of applying such knowledge to solve the problems of society was not raised seriously until recently. Since India is now confronted with numerous social and human problems of great complexity, its responsible leaders are turning to social science specialists for help in finding satisfactory solutions. Their responsibility has acquired a new dimension as people progressively come to believe that policies based upon objective scientific knowledge could deliver them from the anarchy and disorder of the "invisible hand" and "natural law". It is no longer believed that poverty, hunger, disease, ignorance, social tension and discrimination are supernaturally ordained and inexorable scourges to which human beings, either singly or in groups, must submit. On the contrary there is a growing conviction that these evils are man-made and can be banished through the application of knowledge to social engineering tasks. As for the benefits thereof, these have already been prefigured in the areas of population control, industrial management, etc. It is neither possible nor desirable for social scientists therefore to remain indifferent to changes in Indian society and stay in their ivory tower of pure research. Theirs is the clear responsibility to produce research results which will serve in the transformation of their society.

III 4 *The Call of Relevance*: Many Indian social scientists have tended to shy away from this call. This situation is often sought to be rationalised in terms of the identity, autonomy and objectivity of the social scientist. It is argued that, if the social scientist became involved in the policy process or in problem-solving, he would become committed, like a citizen or public official or the member of a political party, to an approach, ideo-

logy or programme. He would then be abdicating his responsibility to search for truth and knowledge independently and objectively. He would lose his academic perspectives and horizons and become engrossed in narrow applied problems. This argument implies false dichotomies and contradictions between the social scientist and the citizen, between fundamental and applied research, between theory-oriented and problem-oriented research and above all, between the claims of social relevance and the needs of the discipline.

III 4 i These dichotomies are resolved if relevance and purpose are understood aright. The concept of relevance, while emphasizing the needs and obligation of the social scientist to relate himself and his researches to the social realities and objectives through problem-oriented, applied research, does not lead to indifference and neglect of his discipline's need of inner growth. On the contrary, these are mutually complementary because conceptual frameworks and theoretical models need problems around which they can be constructed, and problems require theoretical models which will supply the answers. Thus social relevance and the growth of a discipline help each other along. Applied research helps in sharpening analytical tools and theoretical constructs which in turn can be used to understand and solve social problems more effectively. As long as this unity between the demands of social relevance and the needs of the discipline, and that between basic and applied research is not realized and practised, social science research cannot make much headway.

III 4 ii The tacit separation of teaching from research and of knowledge from action, which obtains in the Universities, must surely account in great measure for the gap between social science research and the social reality. Research workers who are often also good teachers should be able to get their students to partake of the fruits of research and enliven teaching thereby. Compulsory fieldwork in all the social science subjects may serve to bring the students in direct contact with stark reality, if only with limited segments of it.

III 4 iii The facts are more uncomplimentary as regards the application and utilization of knowledge. For want of relevant applied research, there has been little contact between knowledge and action in Indian Universities. Not much significant and relevant research which can be used in the formulation and implementation of social and national policies has therefore come from the Universities. No wonder then that, save for a few economists and anthropologists, social scientists are generally not regarded as indispensable for the understanding of social problems or the making of social policy.

III 4 iv As observed by one of our colleagues¹: "The medical schools have a tradition of integrating their research and teaching, theory and practice. Hospitals are attached to medical colleges for providing learning which deals with real life situations. The business schools also attempt to bring reality in to the classroom by the use of cases and other teaching devices which are based on experience, i.e. sensitivity training, business games, role play, etc. The business schools, like medical schools, state their objectives as research, teaching and consultation (utilization of knowledge). Faculty are rewarded not on the basis of research alone but in terms of the relevance of their teaching to current problems and how useful they can be to client organizations. The agricultural Universities also, which have been recently started in the country largely outside the traditional Universities, emphasize the integration of research, teaching and extension. The Sarkar Committee which was appointed recently by the Government to look into the working of the various CSIR laboratories has strongly urged the creation of interface mechanisms which will bring science and its users into greater contact with each other to influence further both scientific formulations and their industrial applications. There is a feed-back loop between research and practice which enhances the quality of research, teaching and practice."

III 4 v "If we look at the more successful institutions in the country, there is a built-in integration of research and application. The atomic energy programme has been an integrated programme of research, development and application. No boundaries were drawn between research and application especially in the early phases. Research programmes led to developmental activities, which in turn lead to important applications like nuclear power stations, electronic industries, satellite communication and many other applications in agriculture, medicine, resources development. The feed-back from practice improved scientific work and the results of the scientific work improved practical application. Similarly, the space programme of the Indian Space Research Organisation is based on the promotion and development of space sciences, space technology and space applications. These activities are contained within the same organizational boundaries facilitating communication and interaction between research and application. In the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) the All India Co-ordinated Projects which have contributed

¹Kamla Chowdhry : "Social Science : Relevance and Responsibility," Mimeographed Paper Presented to a Seminar on "Social Sciences and Social Realities," IIAS; Simla; October 1972.

significantly to the green revolution are organized around the concept of research and action being the responsibility of the Project Team."

III 4 vi "If knowledge is split from practice as we find in Universities, further splits and conflicts occur all along the line. The experts in theory, research design, experimentation, are split from those who plan and execute, the teachers from researchers, and researchers from students and so on. The funding of research also seems to be such that there is a split between research and action with negative consequences for the growth of social sciences."

III 4 vii "If the social sciences are to grow, develop and expand in many directions, they too must define their objectives in terms of research, teaching and utilization of knowledge. There is need to encourage research on social action programmes."

III 5 To be really relevant, social sciences research requires increasing specialization within each discipline as well as emphasis on the inter-relationships between the different disciplines. Problems of development, growth and change in all their facets are not exclusively economic, or political or social or only cultural. Many of them are likely to extend in all these dimensions. Effective solutions for the problem in all its facets necessitate collaboration between social scientists belonging to many disciplines. To understand and deal with complex social problems, therefore, a multi- or even inter-disciplinary approach becomes imperative.

III 5 i This kind of intellectual collaboration is needed not only as between social scientists of different disciplines but also as between social scientists and natural scientists and technologists. Social scientists are mediators through whom scientific knowledge, the technological skills and know-how are communicated and imparted to others who have to use them with the greatest speed and smoothness. This task of transmission of skills and knowledge from the laboratory to the field requires that there be interaction between scientists and technologists on the one hand and both these groups and the social scientists on the other so that the former will understand the social and human problems involved in introducing and spreading new techniques and methods. The latter for their part will have a knowledge of the processes of scientific and technological developments.

III 5 ii Another entailment of the multi- and inter-disciplinary approach is the need for collaboration between social scientists and specialists in the humanities. As traditional social systems and cultural values tend to

disappear fast, normative and value questions about the goals of change, the objectives of growth, and the purpose of social organizations are bound to be asked. While trying to provide for an understanding of complex social problems and change, social scientists cannot but ask such questions as: What is understanding? What is knowledge? What is the purpose of knowledge? These are questions in epistemology and moral philosophy. It is moreover not possible to isolate the structures and problems of Indian society from those of religion and culture as together they constitute a finely woven and seamless continuity. They have to be studied and understood as a whole. In other words, a social scientist trying to study and understand Indian society with all its complexities has to develop consorts with the humanities. Again, social scientists must therefore transcend the artificial boundaries and restraints of established disciplines and evolve and adopt multi- and inter-disciplinary approaches to research.

III 6 Though the need for multi- and inter-disciplinary research is thus great and has been acknowledged as well, not many have embarked on such projects in any significant manner. This has been repeatedly emphasized by the social scientists in their discussions and interviews with the Committee. The reasons are not far to seek.

III 7 *The Argument for Inter-studies:* The past weighs heavily on the Indian Universities. Traditionally the Indian academic structure has been hierarchical, and the head of the department wields great powers over his younger colleagues, which he often uses arbitrarily. Entry into or exit from this closed circle is difficult and generally resented. Recent specializations in disciplines are generally reflected in departmental organization. The latter idea has quietly taken deep roots and has blown new winds even into the not strictly departmentalized schools of social sciences. Seldom do teachers cross their departmental and disciplinary borders and mix with colleagues in other departments with interest or conviviality. While students do sometimes take courses cutting across two departments, there is little organic interaction between the courses in one science and those in the other. If such results are to come about, new centres of study for inter-disciplines like area studies are needed and the teaching systems must change and adapt themselves to the new multi-disciplinary emphasis.

III 7 i Multi- and inter-disciplinary research suffers from lack of proper organization and want of embodying institutions which can promote co-operation and co-ordination among social scientists—both those doing research in the same field and others working on the same subject in different parts of India. The reluctance of social scientists in India to build upon

one another's work and collaborate in team research is more marked than in other countries. In equal measure, this unwillingness is more unfavourable and uncongenial to such research than elsewhere.

III 7 ii Multi and inter-disciplinary research by virtue of their nature are more extended in time and space. Such research is more hampered than unidisciplinary work by the lack of an assured and continuous flow of funds and by the fact that researchers tend to change their field and shift their interest within short periods of time preventing the development of a research team.

III 7 iii Lack of adequate co-ordination between social science research and the work of science and technology research agencies like the ICAR, ICMR and CSIR makes it difficult to develop multi- and inter-disciplinary approaches between the social and the natural sciences.

PROBLEMS OF UTILIZATION

III 8 Social scientists are often frustrated by the fact that the research they produce is not utilized by the requisitioning agency or by the authorities generally. The concept of 'two cultures', as perceived by C. P. Snow, applies fully to the utilization of social science research. The linkage between the enterprise of the discovery of knowledge and the enterprise of matching scientific research with the technology of practice leading to utilization does not operate in the area of social science with any great force in this country. As a consequence, the rigour and the purpose of social science research suffer as much as the relevance and effectiveness of policy formulation and implementation. Here are the reasons as to why this false dichotomy should have persisted in practice.

III 8 i By and large social scientists are concerned with the generation of knowledge through research. Very often the intrinsic reward for generating knowledge comes from the reference group of fellow social scientists in India and abroad. The concern for change of the social system or the social reality, being either absent or at best of a romantic kind, social scientists do not get involved in developing an intervention model for themselves in order to diffuse the relevant knowledge in usable form.

III 8 ii Another factor happens to be the partial nature of research data. If the research data conform to a "wide band" model, the user of research may find it more usable than if the data were presented on a "narrow band". By and large, social science researches conform to a narrow band model making it difficult for the user to comprehend it from his own

practical angle. Even where he does, he has difficulty in developing a strategy for adaptation.

III 8 iii A method of research and knowledge retrieval along the lines of the management information system is still in a stage of infancy so far as the social scientists are concerned. Computer facilities are being increasingly utilized by "hardware scientists"—in the areas of R & D and complex engineering design. But social scientists seek research information from documentation centres primarily with a view to conducting further research rather than for presenting research data in a meaningful way so as to facilitate utilization by the consumers.

III 8 iv The down-to-earth bias of potentially major consumers of research—the government and quasi-government agencies involved in policy decisions and policy implementation—stands in the way of making social scientists practice-biased in the use of their research insights. While the practitioners are more concerned with the "lessons" from case studies of success and failure, thoughtful social scientists scruple to draw deductive values of enduring worth from specific case studies. This attitude often earns for them the appellation of "theory-mongers," and sets up a conflict.

III 8 v Social scientists in India, most of whom are located in the University system, have been influenced by the culture of the older British Universities. Pursuing knowledge for its own sake is perceived as the most important role for the scientists. Involvement in problem-solving efforts creates a dissipative feeling of role diffusion, if not of status devaluation.

III 8 vi The nature of social science research, particularly if it is of the descriptive variety as happens often, does not have much to contribute towards the development of a strategy of change by the users.

III 8 vii The social scientists assume either an over-dependent response pattern *vis-a-vis* or a counter-dependent response pattern, thus making the prospect of a healthy relationship between the two remote and tenuous.

III 8 viii The denouement is a double tragedy. The social science researchers suffer from a sense of unconcern, as it were, for social issues and devote the bulk of their time to less creative tasks. The excitement triggered by problem-solving behaviour, a role that is accepted in the mathematical and biological sciences and in the field of engineering, continues to elude the students of the social sciences. Their *magnum opus*, as a result, often belongs to forgotten history. On the other hand, the users of research look upon the contributions of social science as irrelevant, perhaps irreverent

too. Social scientists are held in low esteem. The popular belief that social science data will not hold together on the anvil of experience is tragically confirmed. Economics has doubtless gained in respectability in recent years; but the other social sciences sojourn in the limbo. For this state of affairs, both the social scientists and the users of research are responsible.

III 8 ix There is need for action on the part of social scientists not only as individuals but as a community and the users of research as well to bridge this gap between the enterprise of knowledge generation and the enterprise of knowledge utilization. The individual social scientist will need to develop, in addition to an awareness of the relevance to social problems and realities, a conceptual basis for the utilization of research knowledge. He should endeavour in his research to orient himself towards applied research without being oblivious of basic research. Only then would his research be more practical and concrete, and provide immediately relevant information. The researcher ought to be aware of the *raison d'être* of research utilization insofar as it bears on the user. He ought to take into account the interpersonal and group relations that bind the researcher and the user by ties of common interest. It is not enough that the substantive knowledge is mechanically passed on to the user. The dynamics of acceptance involve the problem of anxiety at the prospect of change and that of consequential uncertainty. Unless the social scientist generating knowledge actively concerns himself with these, he cannot ensure its effective use. A predisposing orientation is thus the *sine qua non* of the effective distribution of his knowledge. Narrow but in-depth and highly segmented research will not effectively contribute to policy sciences. A group of social scientists will need therefore to deal with problem-centred issues so that the "narrow-band" approach is replaced by a "wide-band" approach. This also calls for collaboration of social scientists across disciplines.

III 8 x Potentially the most significant users of research are the Central and State government departments and agencies dealing with political decision-making, and the administration of law and order, finance and land. All these administrators and political leaders will need to take sustained initiative in allowing social science research to influence policy-formulation and execution. The users of research will need to initiate researches on social problems with active financial endowment which have deeper social roots and, as such, call for intervention with expense of time and energy for their effective resolution. A third condition will require the user to organise well planned dialogues between the social scientists and the users. Such dialogues will not only foster mutual understanding of

positions and priorities but will also set up predisposing, later confirmed, and mutually advantageous systems of appreciation in user and researcher.

III 8 xi Tautological as it might sound to say at this juncture, there is also scope for the use of research in organised industry and farming. In the industrial sector, resort is had to research mostly in situations of crises and therefore on an *ad hoc* basis. Similarly, the farming sector is mostly unaware of and for the rest, unconcerned with the productivity of the research input in relation both to present and potential activities. If the past response pattern be allowed to be a guide, organized bodies such as the employers' and management associations, and the central trade union organisations including the Kisan Sabhas should advisedly be brought together. They should then be presented in a systematic manner with the relevant social science research which may evoke their interest and support as well thus making further exploration possible.

III 8 xii Medical, agricultural and natural scientists and other such organised groups as engineering technologists constitute a significant client system to the social scientists. The interaction between the two groups has been less frequent or intense than it would be if the two groups were discrete to the point of mutual isolation. Fortunately, these former activity groups are well organised through the institutional framework provided by the CSIR, ICAR and the ICMR. It is necessary to take the initiative in bringing the social scientists nearer to the above scientist groups—particularly those of the former whose research interests involve the management of change and institution-building processes.

III 8 xiii Education is yet another client system which, broadly speaking, has not had much use for the insights of social science research. The Ministry of Education should no longer remain neutral to the feasible role of social science research in bringing about planned change in the education system. For a beginning, the Ministry may consider the utilization of relevant research in rendering those agencies which are either under its control or to which it is the patron more effective than before in terms of goal fulfillment.

DIRECTIONS OF FUTURE DEVELOPMENT

III 9 Considering the need for improving the quantity as well as the quality of social science research and accelerating development, appropriate action is needed along the following lines :

III 9 i Due to the absence of a national social science research policy defining the goals of research and the types of research needed, there is

some uncertainty about the availability of research grants. There is also confusion and misunderstanding about the significance and social relevance of research which engenders certain false dichotomies and contradictions between the demands of social relevance and the claims of the disciplines, between basic and applied research, disciplinary and multi- and inter-disciplinary research, and between individual theory-oriented research and collaborative group research for purposes of problem-solving and policy-making. As long as this uncertainty continues, social scientists find it difficult to decide what type of research they should undertake; they may not know whether funds would be available for the type of research they wish to embark on and if so, from where. It is necessary that a clear national social science research policy be established setting forth the relationship between the various types of research and funds available for each type. Such a policy should allay the misapprehension that only certain types of research would be encouraged and financed to the neglect and detriment of others.

III 9 ii In view of this vagueness and ambiguity about disciplinary, multi- and inter-disciplinary programmes of research, it will help the social scientists if the national social science research policy defines and clarifies these concepts with the aid of suitable illustrations. Such clarifications and definitions may take the following forms :

a Disciplinary Research : A body of concepts and techniques of investigation become closely related with the historical growth of a discipline. In time, these become central to it and the discipline itself comes to be identified with them. When the choice of research theme lies in the area of the traditional concerns of a discipline, when it is investigated by tools and techniques associated with its formative growth and when the analysis follows the conceptual framework considered central to that discipline, the research may be called “disciplinary” or “uni-disciplinary research”.

b Multi-disciplinary Research : When a problem is investigated severally through different disciplines according to their own traditional concepts and research techniques, the research endeavour may be described as multi-disciplinary. Such an effort presents different analyses of the problem from standpoints and perspectives of the constituent disciplines.

c Inter-disciplinary Research : This mode of research represents a fusion of the concepts and research techniques from two or more social science disciplines. It represents the conscious inter-penetration of the social sciences with the theoretical and methodological apparatus from one or more leading disciplines. In the process, the separate identities of the

participating disciplines merge. What emerges is an integrated perspective. Such an integration is difficult to achieve, but not impossible. Communication, organizational behaviour and developmental studies can be cited as successful examples of such integration. To develop a powerful thrust the social sciences must move in that direction.

III 9 iii Theory-building and problem-solving must go hand in hand. A procedural emphasis on inter-disciplinary research facilitates such a simultaneous process.

III 9 iv The formulation of verified general theories and their application to practical problems and action need more long-term research programmes involving team work by social scientists working on the same theme in different centres. It is not, however, necessary to give up individual short-term project-tied research. The emphasis will need to be significantly shifted from micro- to macro-level research.

III 9 v Social science research has not been able to make much progress because of *lacunæ* in University education. The situation calls for urgent reform of the University system. Such reform should include the revision, re-grading and updating of the courses and syllabi in order to provide an adequate base of fundamental knowledge of the subject needed for research. The latest research results must be incorporated into the undergraduate and post-graduate teaching programmes in order to promote unity between teaching and research.

III 9 vi The development of social science research in the future demands the functional upgrading of research departments and institutions by helping them to acquire research facilities, such as documentation and bibliographical services, data-processing equipment, field survey and reproduction facilities.

III 9 vii Training in research methodology is urgently required to develop an adequate number of research personnel with the methodological sophistication to meet the challenge of the new research. This need can be fulfilled only if long-term training programmes in research methodology are offered at least in some selected centres and Universities. A liberal policy of granting pre-doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships and of encouraging younger social scientists should be worked out in practice.

III 9 viii A carefully prepared list of fields and themes in each social science discipline, which should be taken up for research on a priority basis, would be of great help to younger social scientists in deciding upon

an appropriate research topic. In the preparation of this list attention should be paid to the requirements of policy-making and the need for multi- and inter-disciplinary research. Care should be taken to relate these research priorities to national goals like the abolition of poverty, the amelioration and ending of unemployment, the welfare of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes, distributive justice, and so forth.

III 9 ix One of the difficulties experienced by social scientists is the lack of opportunities for scholarly contacts for the purpose of exchanging their experiences. Ways and means of promoting scholarly contacts and co-ordination among social scientists must be explored and encouraged.

III 9 x Due to the adoption of regional languages as the media of instruction by several Universities, some competent social scientists experience some difficulty in the use of the English language. Arrangements are needed to enable them to acquire within a brief period an adequate command of English which is absolutely necessary for social science research. The questions of allowing them to submit their schemes and project reports in the regional language should be sympathetically examined.

III 9 xi The successful implementation of long-term research programmes depends on the establishment and development of suitable institutions. Greater attention should therefore be paid to the matter of building of University research departments, research centres and institutions with an environment congenial for social research. Such centres must be equipped to realize in practice the principle of the unity of knowledge, application and utilization. University rules regarding study leave for members of faculties, their workloads, and consultation work, and more generally their facilities for research should be liberalized.

III 9 xii There exists at present a gap between social science research and public policy. Social research, to be helpful and influential in policy-making, should aim at improving the information system of the government and providing a workable list of policy alternatives. Researchers should progressively be associated with policy-making. Such procedure would be a source of great encouragement to the social scientists and also provide for a systematic assimilation of research findings to policy formulation.

III 9 xiii One of the weakest links in our social science research organization is utilization. Action along the lines indicated in paras III.8 to III.9 xii (pp 73-9) would add a sharp edge to research apart from greatly stimulating it.

CHAPTER IV

ICSSR IN RETROSPECT

IV 1 Social science research in India was, until recent years, handicapped by the lack of a national organization which could bring the social scientists together, provide a forum for exchange of views between them, act as a spokesman for social science research and secure support and recognition from government and other public and private bodies. With the advent of planned economic development and social change on which India has embarked after achieving independence, there has been a growing recognition that a grasp of social phenomena and human behaviour, the understanding of the social process and knowledge of the factors determining the social process are essential for designing development policies. Social science research is being increasingly expected to become the instrument with which to foster and promote social change and facilitate the emergence of a dynamic and resilient society capable of absorbing and utilizing scientific and technological development for the welfare of human beings. This recognition of the importance and significance of social science research and its utility for national development and the promotion of social welfare led the Government of India to establish the Indian Council of Social Science Research. This measure has filled the institutional gap which had stood for a long time in the way of the development of social science research in India.

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT

IV 2 The origin of the Indian Council of Social Science Research traces back to the Committee on Social Science Research which was appointed by a resolution of the Planning Commission on August 8, 1965 under the Chairmanship of Professor V. K. R. V. Rao who was then Member of the Commission in charge of Education. The Committee was asked: (a) "to survey the current situation in relation to research in social sciences in the country"; and (b) "to make recommendations regarding its future line of development as also the organization and other steps necessary".

IV 2 i The Committee, after studying the factors retarding the progress of social science research in India, came to the conclusion that, in order to facilitate research along sound lines, the following tasks should be undertaken:

- a Accelerating improvement in the output and quality of research;

- b Promoting a co-ordinated and balanced distribution of research over disciplines, regions and categories; and
- c Building up an expanding corps of research workers.

IV 2 ii The Committee was convinced that, in order to accomplish these tasks, a large number of longstanding problems should be solved and obstacles removed. Accordingly, in its report submitted in November 1967, it made recommendations for the development of social science research. The major recommendation of the Committee related to the establishment of the Indian Council of Social Science Research. It recommended that "an Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) be set up by a Government of India resolution in the same manner as the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) was set up. The Council should be a registered society under the Registration of Societies Act of 1860. This is important to give necessary autonomy to the Council and ensure objectivity in the discharge of its responsibility. The Council should be under the Education Ministry for administrative and budgetary purposes, as is the CSIR. It should consist of a Chairman and 25 members nominated by the Government. The Chairman of the Council should invariably be a leading social scientist of the country."

IV 2 iii The Government of India accepted this recommendation and the Council was accordingly established under the Government of India Resolution No.F.9-50/68 Planning, dated December 12, 1968, in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. The late Dr. D. R. Gadgil was appointed as the first Chairman of the Council. The Council was registered under the Societies Registration Act of 1960 and started functioning as an autonomous organisation from August 1, 1969.

DOMAIN

IV 3 The Council was at the very outset faced with the question of specific social sciences to be included within its scope and jurisdiction. The same question was raised subsequently on a number of occasions. To begin with, the Social Science Research Committee recommended the following social sciences be included within the ambit of the ICSSR:

- i Economics and Commerce including Economic History, Economic and Demographic Statistics, and Industrial and Labour Management;
- ii Political Science and Public Administration including Personnel Management;
- iii Sociology and Social Work including Social Demography and Social History; and

iv Social Anthropology and Social Psychology including Criminology and Ethnography.

IV 3 i At the time of the establishment of the Council, demands were put forward for broadening the definition of social sciences so as to bring more sciences under the ICSSR umbrella and they have been repeated since. Responding to these demands pragmatically, the ICSSR has developed three separate lists of social sciences for three different purposes. One list contains those social sciences which the ICSSR has recognised for purposes of research grants and fellowships. The second list includes the social sciences recognised for the National Register of Social Scientists, while the third names the social sciences to be covered in the Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials.

IV 3 ii In October 1971, the Council established the scope of the organization as follows: (1) Economics (including Commerce); (2) Education; (3) Management (including Business Administration); (4) Political Science (including International Relations); (5) Psychology; (6) Public Administration; and (7) Sociology (including Criminology) and Social Work.

IV 3 iii In addition it decided to include in its scope the social science aspects of: (1) Anthropology; (2) Demography; (3) Geography; (4) History; (5) Law; and (6) Linguistics.

IV 3 iv Some specialists are not satisfied with this statement of the ICSSR. The Committee has received requests for the inclusion of philosophy and linguistics among the social sciences. A separate status in the ICSSR's approved list is also claimed for Management, Social Work and International Relations. Some desire the inclusion of Geography and Anthropology in their totality in order to maintain their integrity and holistic nature—not just the social aspects of the two subjects. It is necessary to examine these claims and make appropriate recommendations.

OBJECTIVES AND FUNCTIONS

IV 4 The primary objective of the ICSSR is to promote social science research in the country by strengthening each discipline, to expand the quantum of social science research, to improve its quality, and to increase its utilization in policy formulation and national development. To this end, it is expected to identify and develop research talent, to provide support to research projects and programmes of quality, build up the essential infrastructure including clearing-house facilities and promote the development of professional organizations of social scientists.

IV 4 i The functions of the Council as laid down in its Memorandum of Association are as follows :

- a* To review the progress of social science research and to give advice to its users in the Government or outside it;
- b* To sponsor social science research programmes as well as research projects, and administer grants to institutions and individuals for research in the social sciences; and to provide financial support to learned associations, standard journals and institutions, or organizations engaged in the conducting or sponsoring of social science research;
- c* To provide technical assistance for the formulation of social science research programmes and designing of research projects by individuals or institutions, and to organise and support institutional arrangements for training in research methodology;
- d* To indicate periodically areas and topics in which social science research is to be promoted and to adopt special measures for the development of research in neglected or new areas;
- e* To co-ordinate research activities in the field of social science and to encourage programmes of inter-disciplinary research;
- f* To develop and support centres for documentation services, the maintenance and supply of data, inventory of current social science research and preparation of a national register of social scientists;
- g* To organise, sponsor and finance seminars, workshops, study circles, working groups/parties, and conferences for promoting research or utilization of social science research;
- h* To give grants for publication of social science research work and to undertake publication of digests, periodicals and journals devoted to such research;
- i* To institute and administer scholarships, fellowships, and awards for social science research by students, teachers and research workers in India or outside; and, in particular, to award senior fellowships for research in social sciences that will enable workers in Universities to complete their research work for publication or undertake whole-time research for a defined period on topics in which they are specially interested and for doing research on which they are specially qualified;
- j* To advise the Government of India on all such matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it by the Government to India from time to time, including collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies; and

k Generally to take all such measures as may be found necessary from time to time to promote social science research and its utilization in the country.

ROLE

IV 5 Within the ambit of these aims and objectives, the ICSSR plays four major roles for the purpose of promoting research in social sciences and facilitating better utilization of the results of research. The following is a summary of the description to be found in the Special Report of the Member-Secretary on the Roles, Responsibilities, Functions, Programmes and Organization of the ICSSR.¹

IV 5 i *The Responsive Role*: The most important factor in any research endeavour is the initiative and freedom of the individual researcher, group of researchers or a research institution in undertaking research. Respecting this fundamental factor, the ICSSR responds to the initiatives of individual social scientists and helps them financially and provides other infrastructure for their research projects. So far this has been the major role of the ICSSR.

IV 5 ii *The Promotional Role*: Individual initiatives by researchers, valuable as they are, may not, because of their micro-nature, always contribute to theory-building and impinge effectively on the development of the social sciences as well as on social development. Recognising these limitations of individual initiative and realizing its own obligation to promote significant and relevant research, the ICSSR also plays a promotional as well as the responsive roles. The promotional role consists in identifying specific areas of research relevant to national and social development and in initiating and assisting research programmes in those areas by calling upon individuals and institutions to work in these programmes. Accordingly, short of itself undertaking research and establishing research institutions or centres of its own, the Council tries to identify significant and relevant research areas, find the research personnel and institutions, and help them to undertake and execute research programmes intended to develop the social sciences and yield a better understanding of them, leading also to solutions of national problems.

IV 5 iii *The Co-ordinating and Supplementing Role*: The Council, while scrupulously avoiding competition with other research funding agencies or having to supplant them, keeps in touch with all such agencies in order to be able to plan its own programmes in an optimum manner. This

¹Occasional Monographs No. 7; ICSSR Publication No. 28

is really in the nature of a clearing-house function which does not interfere with the autonomy and independence of other agencies.

IV 5 iv *The Advisory Role* : Under its constitution, the Council is required to advise the Government of India "on all such matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it by the Government of India from time to time, including collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies". In this role the ICSSR is expected to tender advice on such matters as foreign aid to social science research; permission to overseas scholars to come and do research in India; and on matters pertaining to India's relation with UNESCO and all bilateral relations arising from its stewardship role in relation to the social sciences.

IV 5 v Apart from these four major roles, the Council has a special responsibility to promote inter-disciplinary research, international, inter-institutional and inter-regional collaboration, and fostering user-producer linkages. In the promotion of international collaboration, however, the ICSSR is yet to make a beginning.

RESEARCH PROGRAMMES AND STRATEGIES

IV 6 The ICSSR has formulated certain programmes and strategies for the realization of its objectives and for performing its functions. Some of these programmes have already taken definite shape, while others are still in their formative stages.

IV 6 i *Survey of Research in Social Sciences* : An important task assigned to the ICSSR is to identify the trends and indicate gaps in social science research from time to time. The ICSSR is executing this task through its Survey of Research in Social Sciences which was initiated in 1969-70. The purpose of this scheme is to ascertain the research work done so far in each social science, to determine trends in terms of methodology, scope and relevance, and to demarcate the neglected areas so that it would be possible accordingly to define priorities and policies for supporting programmes of research in the immediate future. Under this programme, a large number of social scientists drawn from different fields have surveyed their respective disciplines indicating trends and gaps in research and defining research priorities for the future. The findings of these research survey teams are being processed and published in a series of volumes. Already, the volumes relating to psychology, geography, social anthropology, public administration and management have been published, while the reports of other survey teams are being finalized for publication in the near future. As these volumes become available, it is hoped that social scientists would know the areas where research is needed and fill

those gaps through suitable research projects or programmes. Initiated in 1969-70, this project is now nearing completion.

IV 6 ii *Research Grants*: The main strategy adopted by the ICSSR to accelerate the pace of the development of social science research and improve its quality is that of extending financial assistance to individuals and institutions working on specific research projects in the various social sciences. In fact, this grant-in-aid scheme has so far been its most important concern and has attracted the interest and attention of social scientists. This is testified to by the fact that, during 1969-72, 870 research proposals were received from different social scientists, of which 190 were sanctioned. In addition, 45 research projects were transferred from the Planning Commission, making up a total of 235 research projects approved as on March 31, 1972. During this period, it has sanctioned a total sum of Rs. 59,90,478 by way of research grants as per Table 12.

Table 12

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Amount (In rupees)</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Share of Discipline Grants (per cent)</i>
1 Administration & Management	8,05,588.00	31	13.5
2 Anthropology	2,19,212.00	11	3.7
3 Commerce, Demography & Economics	14,22,682.00	42	23.7
4 Geography: Political, Economic & Human	1,37,626.00	5	2.3
5 Political Science & International Relations	12,94,318.00	67	21.7
6 Psychology and Social Psychology	4,42,174.00	21	7.3
7 Sociology & Social Work	15,31,648.00	50	25.5
8 Miscellaneous	1,37,230.00	8	2.3
Total :	59,90,478.00	235	100.00

The ICSSR has recently launched a new scheme of financial assistance to long-term and continuing research programmes. Under this new scheme,

it assists Universities and research institutions to develop a programme of research built around a selected theme and spread over three to five years. A Committee has been constituted to suggest the manner in which this scheme can be implemented.

IV 7 ICSSR Fellowships: One of the major responsibilities of the ICSSR is the identification and development of research talent. There are several programmes through which the ICSSR endeavours to discharge this responsibility.

IV 7 i Doctoral Fellowships: Since the bulk of research leading to the award of the Ph.D degree is to be found in the Universities, those are the places in which to look for and identify talent. Accordingly the ICSSR has instituted the Doctoral Fellowships Programme with a view to identifying and helping scholars engaged in research for the Ph.D. degree. These fellowships are not intended merely to add to the already existing number of doctoral fellowships granted by the UGC. They were therefore started on a modest basis and were intended for research assistants employed by directors on research projects approved and sponsored by the ICSSR. The research assistants thus employed were free to use a part or whole of their work for their Ph.D. degree. While this latter feature continues, the doctoral fellowships have been thrown open to all potential research students. The money value and conditions governing the grant of these fellowships are the same as for the doctoral fellowships programme of the UGC. The value of each Fellowship is Rs. 300 per month with a contingent grant of Rs. 1,000 per annum. A provision also exists for a grant not exceeding Rs. 2,000 during the tenure of the award for field work by the fellow and for other approved purposes. They are normally tenable for two years. A distinctive feature of this scheme is that it offers special protection to college and University teachers and the staff of research institutes, who, while so employed on approved research projects, can be treated as on deputation, and given their existing salaries, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 900 per month. The awards are made on the basis of such criteria as the theme on which the student is working, his ability, and the competence of the guide. The Doctoral Fellowships Scheme of the ICSSR began operating from 1970-71. A total number of 185 applications were received for 20 doctoral fellowships available up to the end of March 1972, of which 14 were sanctioned.

IV 7 ii Apart from doctoral fellowships, there exists a further provision in this scheme for study grants made to doctoral students to enable them to travel to important centres where research materials are available. The

travel grants are at present administered by the National Documentation Centre in New Delhi for those who want to study at Delhi, and by the ICSSR office for those students who want to work at any other centre in India. Ultimately they will be operated by the National Social Science Documentation Centre and the regional centres as and when the latter are established. Each travel grant covers a prescribed percentage of the travel and maintenance costs.

IV 7 iii *Senior Research Fellowships*: Many Universities and college teachers are handicapped in their research work by their heavy teaching responsibilities. The ICSSR has initiated the scheme of Senior Research Fellowships in order to enable such scholars to take time off from teaching and engage in research. These fellowships are available to University teachers with the Ph.D Degree at the lecturer's, reader's and professor's levels, for a period of two years, and the term can be increased by another year. There were 69 applications for Senior Fellowships during 1969-72. Of these, 32 were accepted and 38 rejected. The grant protects the salary of the fellow and includes a contingent grant of Rs. 1,000 besides.

IV 7 iv *Post-Doctoral Fellowships*: Senior Research Fellowships are intended mainly to buy the time of University teachers for research. They must be employed at the time of the award. But there are scholars with Ph.D. degrees who are unemployed and not in a position to undertake research for financial reasons. The post-doctoral fellowships scheme was evolved for the benefit of such unemployed scholars holding Ph.D. degrees and with a deep commitment to research. Each fellowship is of the value of Rs. 500 per month plus the contingent grant available to the doctoral fellow. So far four such fellowships have been granted.

IV 7 v *National Fellowships*: The ICSSR tries to identify outstanding social scientists of established merit and ensure their recognition on an all-India basis through its programme of national fellowships. These are offered at the initiative of the Council which does not entertain or call for applications for this purpose. Before the offer is made, the proposal is examined and supported by a panel of three to five consultants especially constituted by the Council for the purpose. The value of each national fellowship is Rs. 1,800 per month plus a contingent grant for a period of two or three years renewable for a further period of two years. The number of these fellowships is limited to six. So far four national fellowships have been awarded.

IV 8 *Promotional Schemes*: Another significant aspect of the ICSSR's work is the promotion of research in areas which are neglected but are of

national importance and social relevance. The ICSSR has so far developed such promotional programmes in the following areas of research: *a* problems of Scheduled Castes; *b* problems of Scheduled Tribes; *c* problems of Muslims; and *d* problems of Panchayati Raj. Separate standing committees have been constituted to promote research in these areas. So far 10 research projects in respect of scheduled castes, 12 in respect of the scheduled tribes, seven each on Muslims and on Panchayati Raj have been commissioned.

IV 8 i Plans are under preparation for the promotion of research in the following areas: *a* Area studies and International Relations; *b* Study of the finances of selected Universities; *c* Law and social change.

IV 8 ii There are also committees working on the compilation of an annotated bibliography on Mahatma Gandhi and another on Indian Economic History.

IV 9 *Publication Grants*: Considering the difficulties experienced by social scientists in getting their theses and other research studies published, the ICSSR has evolved a programme of publication grants. Under this programme doctoral candidates are given a grant of Rs. 3,000 or 75 per cent of the cost of publication whichever is less in order to have their approved doctoral theses published. Publication grants of Rs. 1,500 each are also available for publishing studies of a general and descriptive nature. Reports of research projects sponsored by the ICSSR also receive publication grants. Altogether 146 publication grants were awarded during 1969-72, comprising 99 doctoral theses, seven descriptive studies and 40 reports of ICSSR-sponsored projects. The following table summarizes details regarding the distribution of these grants among the various disciplines.

Table 13

DISCIPLINEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLICATION GRANTS

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Doctoral Theses</i>	<i>General Studies</i>	<i>ICSSR Projects</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 Anthropology	4		3	7
2 Commerce, Demography & Economics	30	4	4	38
3 Geography	6		2	8
4 Inter-disciplinary	6	1	3	10
12	89			

5	Political Science & International Relations	18	1	11	30
6	Psychology	10		5	15
7	Public Administration & Management	6	1	2	9
8	Sociology & Social Work	19		10	29
Total :		99	7	40	146

TRAINING IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

IV 10 The lack of familiarity with research methodology has affected the quality of research in social sciences in the country. This has led to some of the best literature on it being mainly descriptive, unilluminated by any hypothesis, and without an adequate appreciation of its own conclusions. An attempt to make social science research more purposeful and productive can only be founded on a substantial improvement of this part of the equipment of research workers. The ICSSR, therefore, devoted early attention to this problem, commissioned a survey of research methodology courses in India,² had the topic examined subjectwise by committees or working groups, and itself organized a number of short-term training courses and encouraged others concerned to do likewise.

IV 10 i These courses were largely aimed at training the existing research workers/teachers employed all over India. The courses were, therefore, limited generally to a duration of eight weeks. The training background of research workers in statistics, mathematics, case studies, field surveys, etc. and in other more recent innovations, such as systems analysis, games theories, and cybernetics, widely differed. In the absence of rigorous efforts at ensuring a knowledge of these pre-requisites, only elementary training of limited use could be imparted to those who aimed at understanding the current literature in the relevant discipline. It was left to the directors to decide whether to throw the courses open to researchers in all social sciences or confine them to one subject; in a few cases, specialized courses in order to update the training equipment of the researchers were designed for single disciplines only. In the course of two years, 1971 and 1972, 21 such courses were organized and nearly 500 persons trained. An analysis of the types of courses run, the persons availing themselves of the courses, is presented in Table II.15, Vol. II.

²P. Ramachandran : **Training in Research Methodology in Social Sciences in India, 1971;** and **Social Skills in India, 1971.**

IV 11 Indian social science research workers have for a long time now stressed their need for a centre where they could have easy access to further knowledge and information, whether published or unpublished. They would also like to have the stored data analysed and organized for their own specialized needs. With its comprehensive censuses, sample surveys, government periodicals and more voluminous individual surveys, efforts to establish such a centre could pay rich dividends. Realizing this, the ICSSR made early efforts to draw up a comprehensive programme for documentation in two parts: (1) the documentation of literature, and (2) data archives. Much progress has been made in the former with the establishment of the National Social Science Documentation Centre at Delhi. The data archives have been rather more difficult and complex to organize and the progress on the second of the two projects has thus not kept pace.

IV 11 i *Documentation Centre*: The National Social Science Documentation Centre at New Delhi was established by the ICSSR in collaboration with Jawaharlal Nehru University. This centre has undertaken time-bound activities to document social science literature in the following way.

a Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials: The Centre is preparing a Union Catalogue of Social Science Serials in the important libraries in India. The Union Catalogue attempts to list the periodicals received in selected libraries. The lists for Delhi, Andhra Pradesh and Mysore States have been published; those for the Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Kerala are under preparation. Besides serials, the libraries receive periodicals which include annual reports and other official documents published by specialized institutes—those within the government as well as others. A Union catalogue of such periodicals (holdings) as distinct from social science serials is also under preparation. A catalogue for Delhi is already completed and is in the press. Catalogues for Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh have been completed; those regarding Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Kerala will be completed shortly. By December 1974, the entire Union Catalogue project is expected to be completed.

b Survey of Indian Social Science Periodicals: The Centre has listed and surveyed social science periodicals published in India involving about 2,000 publishers as of today, information in respect of nearly 800 of them having been obtained already.

c Ph.D. Theses: The Documentation Centre has initiated efforts to

acquire on a regular basis a copy each of social science research theses submitted to the Indian Universities and 178 have so far been obtained in this manner. The Centre has obtained 155 abstracting and indexing periodicals and it holds almost all the Indian social science periodicals.

d Acquisition of Material: The Documentation Centre has acquired nearly 500 basic reference books of the following kinds: bibliographies, encyclopædia, dictionaries, directories, handbooks, indexes, abstracts, guides, manuals, etc. A special library on futurology is being developed.

e Repository Library: In order to save and salvage important research material which other libraries cannot or will not hold a repository library has been developed by the ICSSR. To begin with, the Documentation Centre holds the material received from research libraries in Delhi on deposit.

f Grants to Institutions: As part of its documentation service, the ICSSR extends grants-in-aid to professional associations for publication of social science journals. Grants amounting to Rs. 1.68 lakhs have been sanctioned to eight associations. A number of institutions also receive grants from the ICSSR for documentation work which includes a directory of Indian anthropologists; a directory on behavioural research; a directory on research by foreign behavioural scientists on Indian problems; research instruments developed in India for social psychology to be used as handbooks; establishment of a documentation unit at the library of the Institute of Economic Growth; a directory of sociology and social anthropology; an index of articles on agricultural economics (1951-70); documentation on Asia; an Indian press index, and an annotated bibliography on the economic history of India (1500-1947). A project for a definitive list of writings on the Indian Constitution (1861-1972) has also been financially supported.

g Study Grants: Study grants are given to scholars who wish to visit a centre to consult research and reference material required for their work. Under this grants programme which has so far been conceived and executed on a modest scale, the ICSSR has entertained 47 applications of which 27 were sanctioned and nine are under consideration.

IV 12 *Data Banks:* The groundwork for the setting up of Data Banks has been time-consuming. It was only recently that a five-year plan was drawn up *a* detailing the issues to be dealt with; *b* proposing guidelines; and *c* finalizing a programme of action.

IV 12 *i* Issues have been spelt out at some length and define the type of the data to be archived by the ICSSR; the nature and the function of the

data banks and the relationship between the ICSSR data archives and data archives located in other institutions. It is proposed that the ICSSR should archive data collected for projects to which it extends support: official data from early times, data that could be used for the sampling frame, data pertaining to studies regarding India originating abroad, and comparative studies on a cross-national basis. It is also proposed financially to support specialized institutions at a number of levels for building up data archives.

IV 12 ii An action programme projected over the next five years envisages the constitution of an administrative set-up in the first year to be followed by the acquisition of data sets; the organization of machine programmes, training and consultancy in the second year and the development of a data retrieval system and institution-based archives in the third year.

IV 12 iii *Further Liaison Activities*: In its liaison role, the ICSSR has drawn up other schemes to enable Indian social scientists, who wish to do research in foreign countries, to provide information and guidance in turn to overseas researchers who wish to do research on India; to provide fellowships and research grants for social scientists from developing countries who desire to engage in research in India; to promote research on countries and problems of the Asian region; to foster closer contacts between Indian and foreign social scientists, and to assist professional social science organizations.

GENERAL COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

IV 12 iv The ICSSR has been in existence for four years now. The work it has been able to accomplish during this formative period has evoked warm appreciation from social scientists as well as relevant private and governmental organizations. For example, a large majority of the respondents to the Committee's questionnaire (62 per cent of the 87 respondents) have expressed satisfaction about the general functioning of the ICSSR and its achievements while a small number (4 respondents forming 6 per cent) have given a contrary impression. (See Table No. II.21, Vol. II.) During their discussions with the Committee at Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum, many groups of social scientists also expressed their appreciation of the way the Council has functioned. The reports of the regional *colloquia* of social scientists held at Allahabad, Lucknow, Hyderabad and Bangalore echo this appreciation and commendation. All these bodies of social scientists state that the ICSSR has secured a new status for social sciences and that it has imparted a powerful impetus to social science research through its programmes of research fellowships,

and through its grants for research, travel and publication and through other infrastructural facilities that it has sought to provide. It is also acknowledged that the ICSSR's progress in its early phase is not a little due to the devoted services of the late Professor D. R. Gadgil, its first Chairman and his successor, Professor M. S. Gore. High praise and tributes were bestowed on Shri J. P. Naik, its Member-Secretary, for the vision, dynamism and dedication with which he has guided its policies and activities since its inception. The Review Committee is appreciative of the effective manner in which the Council is functioning and records its finding that its administration is clean and above board. At the same time, social scientists have made certain criticisms relating to its past and suggestions for the future insofar as they bear on the Council's role and functions.

IV 13 *Responsive vs. Promotional Role*: Some social scientists are of the opinion that the activities of the ICSSR are mostly of a passive kind in that the Council only reacts and responds to proposals by and requests of individual social scientists. It does not endeavour to play an active or promotional role in identifying priority areas and developing projects that call for research. They, however, concede the need for a new organization which can only have a responsive role in its initial stages of development, but they suggest that, in the future, it should adopt a more positive and dynamic role in identifying priority areas and determining priority research projects. It ought to select individuals and groups of social scientists and suitable Universities, colleges and research institutions and help them to undertake research in those identified areas and established projects. The Committee concurs in this view. The ICSSR has, in fact, already started moving in this direction with the institution of research surveys which serve in identifying the major research trends and gaps in each social science discipline. Most of these survey reports are elaborate and exhaustive studies and delimit research trends and gaps. The first step that has already been taken is such that others must now follow.

IV 14 *Distribution of ICSSR's Resources*: Several comments have been made on the imbalances in the distribution of ICSSR's research grants and fellowships. It has been said for instance that the distribution is uneven as between disciplines and different regions of the country. Some of the social scientists who met the Committee at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Trivandrum, while pointing out the existing imbalances, explained the need for a rational policy of region- and subjectwise allocation of ICSSR's funds. The report of the *colloquium* of social scientists held at Allahabad says: "... some members (of the *colloquium*) felt that the benefits of the ICSSR were derived by some privileged persons generally in and around

Delhi, and by some Universities and institutions. Some contrary opinions were also expressed but it was generally agreed that it was essential for the ICSSR to have an image of impartiality and that it should not give the impression of distributing privileges on considerations other than academic." The report of the *colloquia* held at Bangalore and Hyderabad also draws attention to regional and disciplinary imbalances in the distribution of ICSSR's resources. (See Vol. II; 11, iii & iv.) This point was also made by some members of the standing committees. An analysis of grants by subjects indicate that nearly two-thirds of the grants have gone to projects in political science, sociology and economics. (See Vol. II, Table II.6.) Resources sanctioned for each State or discipline are expressed as a percentage of the relevant total.

IV 14 i An analysis of the data relating to project applications received and accepted by the ICSSR is tabulated below and analysed in Annexes A to E at the end of this chapter. They serve to show the imbalances in the distribution of ICSSR's research projects and grants. Projects and resources sanctioned to each State or discipline are expressed as a percentage of the relevant total.

IV 14 ii Table A thus shows the Statewise distribution of the project proposals as a percentage of the total. On this basis the States may be classified as follows :

<i>Rate</i>	<i>Sanctioned</i>
Below 5 per cent	Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Kerala, M.P., Manipur, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu.
5 to 10 per cent	A.P., Gujarat, Rajasthan, W. Bengal.
10 to 15 per cent	Maharashtra
15 to 20 per cent	Delhi, U.P.
Above 20 per cent	nil

IV 14 iii Table B shows the average number of applications accepted per social scientist for each State. On this basis the States may be classified as follows :

<i>Average Number of Applications</i>	<i>Accepted per Social Scientist</i>
Below 0.5	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Mysore, Orissa

0.5 to 1

Delhi, Gujarat, Kerala, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, U.P., W. Bengal

Above 1

nil

IV 14 iv Table C shows the percentage of ICSSR's resources going to various States and the average amount of money paid in effect to social scientists *per capita* in the different States. On this basis, the States may be classified as follows :

<i>Percentage of Resources</i>	<i>State</i>
Below 5 per cent	Assam, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Tamil Nadu
5 to 10 per cent	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, West Bengal
10 to 15 per cent	Gujarat, Maharashtra
15 to 20 per cent	Uttar Pradesh
Above 20 per cent	Delhi

<i>Average Amount per Social Scientist</i>	<i>State</i>
Below Rs. 5,000	Assam, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, and Orissa
Above Rs. 5,000 but below Rs. 10,000	Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Punjab and Kerala
Above Rs. 10,000 but below Rs. 15,000	Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal
Above Rs. 15,000 but below Rs. 20,000	Maharashtra
Above Rs. 20,000 but below Rs. 30,000	Gujarat
Above Rs. 30,000	Delhi

IV 14 v Table D shows the disciplinewise percentage distribution of project proposals accepted to the total. On this basis, the disciplines may be classified as follows :

<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Accepted</i>
Below 5 per cent	Geography & Miscellaneous
5 to 10 per cent	Anthropology and Psychology
10 to 15 per cent	Administration
15 to 20 per cent	Economics
Above 20 per cent	Sociology & Political Science

IV 14 vi Clearly there is considerable imbalance in the distribution of the project proposals and resources as between States as well as disciplines. Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Haryana and Orissa have received below 5 per cent of the projects as well as of the resources of the ICSSR. The average number of applications accepted per social scientist in these States also happens to be 0.5. Moreover the average amount of ICSSR's resources given per social scientist in these States is much below the amount sanctioned per social scientist elsewhere. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab and Tamil Nadu also rate as backward in terms of the percentage of projects accepted and the amount of ICSSR's resources allotted to one notional social scientist for the State. It is necessary then that special attention be paid to these States by the ICSSR in the coming years.

IV 14 vii With regard to disciplines, geography has received less than 5 per cent of all the projects accepted by the ICSSR and anthropology and psychology fall in the five to 10 per cent bracket. Even in terms of the distribution of ICSSR's resources, geography, anthropology, and psychology have received only 2.3, 3.7 and 7.3 per cent respectively of the total resources spent. The Committee is of the view that, given the importance of these disciplines to the fulfillment of our development goals, these disciplines should be given some priority in ICSSR's promotional programmes.

IV 14 viii The Review Committee's attention has been called by social scientists to the problem of the distribution of the fellowship awards as between the country's Universities and regions. Of the 50 fellowship awards reported in the ICSSR *Newsletter* of February 1973, 23 were awarded to two Universities in one city and within that city, 14 out of the 23 went to one of the two Universities. It may be that, at the start of the programme, considerations of quality were interpreted in terms of familiar

geographical locations. Academic excellence is, however, well spread over the country as evidenced by the scatter of the UGC's advanced centres of learning. The point was made before the Committee that non-academic considerations, such as favouritism and personal likes and dislikes, had played their part in the distribution of the fellowships. The likes of this criticism could be avoided by the development of objective criteria and sound procedures and through the centralization of screening and approval procedures. The Committee deals in detail with these problems and procedures in its recommendations in Chapter V.

IV 15 Procedures for Project Approval: According to current practice, applications for research or other grants are invited through ICSSR advertisements in the national daily newspapers and the advertisements repeated over one month between June and July. Announcements to that effect are also published in the *ICSSR Newsletter* which is sent to all University vice-chancellors, registrars and heads of departments.

IV 15 i The project proposals received in response to the advertisements are first scrutinized by ICSSR staff and then placed before the research projects committee. After screening the project proposals the committee forwards those which it thinks are worthy of consideration for an ICSSR grant to the respective project consultants. The consultants then return them to the ICSSR commenting on the soundness of the project. In making the final decision on each project, the committee is guided by the comments of its consultants. The whole procedure takes roughly between six months and a year—even more in isolated cases.

IV 15 ii Some of the respondents observed that this is too complex and time-consuming a procedure and should be modified with a view to its simplification. It has been further argued that this procedure does not afford an opportunity to the applicant to defend his project proposal in cases where the committee or the consultants are inclined to reject it. Also it does not enable the author of the project to receive guidance and help from the consultants or in any possible modification or improvement of the research design arising from comments by the consultants. The principle of anonymity of the consultants and the secrecy of committee procedure precludes free and frank consultation between them. It has accordingly been suggested that the project approval procedures be suitably modified to enable the author of the project to revise and finalize his project design in the light of the consultants' comments. Such unmediated collaboration should also reduce the time taken in screening and approving project proposals.

IV 15 iii *Criteria for Project Approval*: Project proposals are approved and the necessary financial assistance sanctioned by the ICSSR on the basis of the following criteria: *a* the project proposal must come within the priority area; *b* it must contain a sound research design and a reasonable hypothesis; *c* the project should have a competent and well-qualified director; and *d* the total amount of the grant required should not exceed Rs. 1 lakh.

IV 15 iv Project proposals have been rejected for the following reasons: *a* as a matter of policy, the ICSSR sanctions only one scheme at a time to any project director. If and when two or more projects are simultaneously presented, only one is accepted and the rest rejected; *b* several project applications have been set aside for want of competent project directors; *c* applications are also rejected if the project director fails to submit a project proposal reformulated in the light of the consultant's comments and specifications.

IV 15 v While these criteria have been accepted all round as sound and legitimate, some have argued that these criteria have not always been strictly observed in accepting and rejecting project proposals. Others have complained that occasionally decisions are made arbitrarily. It is difficult to ascertain the validity of such complaints.

IV 15 vi Institutions, such as the Administrative Staff College in Hyderabad, the Indian Institutes of Management in Ahmedabad and Calcutta, cannot have more than three ICSSR projects at any one time. It has been argued that these research institutions are larger than a typical social sciences school in a University and should be recognised as such by the ICSSR. It is suggested in conclusion that more rational guidelines be developed for the treatment of research institutions and groups/centres within them in the matter of financial support by ICSSR for research projects. The Review Committee is in general agreement with the substance of these comments and suggests that, without prejudice to a wide distribution of projects referred to earlier, the general restriction of three projects per institution need not apply to special centres where a substantial number of researchers are located.

IV 15 vii Current procedures do not envisage the payment of honoraria for project directors. This acts as a disincentive to the younger social scientists.

IV 16 *Research Priorities*: Many have commented that the ICSSR does not have a policy for priorities in research promotion but merely responds

to disciplinary projects forwarded to it. It has been contended that problem-oriented, applied research has not received adequate attention from it. There are also the others who feel that the ICSSR is not interested in supporting pure research, theory building, and development of conceptual frameworks; but then these are the really basic functions of a University of which there are 100 in the country. Yet others have expressed doubts about the social relevance of ICSSR-supported research projects. All this would suggest the conclusion that there is vagueness and confusion in ICSSR's research priorities. Social scientists have accordingly called for a clear statement about the emphasis ICSSR will place in future on different types of research: disciplinary and inter-disciplinary research; basic and applied research; and theory-building and problem-solving. The ICSSR has also been required to choose between emphasizing long-term programmes of collaborative research involving team work *vis a vis* the *ad hoc* individual projects which at present constitute the basis of ICSSR's strategy for research promotion.

IV 16 i Some respondents have sought to sum up the research projects promoted and financed by the ICSSR so far as predominantly local, small-scale, and fact-finding. They agree that these constitute a training ground for young social scientists. However, the utility of data collected through them is limited because a number of such studies conducted in different parts of the country on varying bases and at different times cannot be assembled meaningfully, if they are comparable at all.

IV 16 ii Furthermore, because of this emphasis on small, fact-finding investigations, the analysis of secondary data within a national framework appears to have suffered comparative neglect. The Review Committee has noted these suggestions and has in fact based some of its recommendations in chapter V on these.

IV 17 *Development of Research Personnel*: Some respondents felt that the ICSSR has not done its share in improving the defective University system of education, perhaps because of the feeling that it is the responsibility of the University Grants Commission. Since the dearth of competent research personnel is to be ascribed to the weakness of the undergraduate and post-graduate courses, the ICSSR must strengthen these courses and help develop the research personnel. Many of them have advocated that the ICSSR should endeavour, in conjunction with the UGC and similar agencies, to strengthen the teaching base of social science research by modernizing courses, upgrading the syllabi, reforming the examination system, and introducing updated text-books relevant to the

Indian situation and experience. The Review Committee proposes in Chapter V a machinery for collaboration with the UGC for the working out of some of these suggestions.

IV 17 i The Committee has also drawn from the Council's experience of the Doctoral Fellowships Programme as it has worked to date and feels that there is need to increase the number of fellowships available annually. For the whole country, the UGC offers a total of 250 doctoral fellowships each year in the social sciences and humanities. The Council has progressively increased the number of fellowships from 20 in 1971-72 to 50 in 1972-73 and again to 100 in 1973-74. This trend of increasing the number of fellowships as required must be maintained in future and the existing system of coordination with UGC in making the awards continued. There is also the problem of the felt inadequacy of the monthly stipend caused by the rise in living costs and of the value of the contingency grant going with it. In the case of research entailing extensive field work in difficult/inaccessible areas, an additional field allowance must be paid. In addition special financial facilities should be available for meritorious students from poor families. The Doctoral Fellowships Programme needs to be extended to scholars in non-University research institutions. Finally as the number of fellows is increased, the continuation of the centralised award and administration of the fellowships involve delays, difficulties in screening and supervision, and a proportionate increase in staff.

IV 18 *Institution-Building*: There is a consensus among social scientists that the ICSSR, in its preoccupation with the identification and encouragement of research talent and responding to the needs of individual social scientists, has not paid attention to the task of building up well-equipped research institutions and centres. It has been emphasized that the ICSSR should aim at building permanent research capacity rather than financing an assortment of short-term individual research projects, and that it should develop sound research capacity in a few centres rather than spread its limited resources thin on *ad hoc* projects all over the country. It must also establish criteria for the support and encouragement that it may offer to these institutions. There are various types of institutions carrying on social science research—University departments, non-University research institutions, government-sponsored programmes. There should be a thought out strategy to deal with each of these groups.

IV 19 *Training in Research Methodology*: There is a general feeling that the training courses in research methodology so far sponsored by the ICSSR have not yielded the desired results. The Report of the Bangalore

Colloquium says: "Members [of the *colloquium*] felt that the nature of the work done by the ICSSR in research methodology has not really served the purpose for which it was really intended and their finding was that it was both academically and financially wasteful to organise four to six weeks' research methodology courses in a large number of centres in the country by travelling teams of teachers". The same opinion is expressed in the reports of the *colloquia* held at Allahabad and Hyderabad. Many social scientists interviewed by the Committee at different centres have also subscribed to the view. The Review Committee, however, finds it difficult to establish the validity of such a wholesale and outright criticism of the programme. The two annual meetings of the course directors called by the Council to assess the programme listed the shortcomings but recommended the continuation of the programme with improved content and procedures. The Committee is of the view that the ICSSR efforts in this area have succeeded in creating an atmosphere where the value and importance of training in research methodology have come to be better and more widely recognized. The courses are still in an experimental stage and need continuing evaluation and review regarding their objectives, content, duration and eventual integration into ongoing research degree programmes.

IV 20 *Infrastructure Facilities*: As noted earlier, ICSSR's initiative in setting up the National Social Science Documentation Centre and Data Bank has been welcomed and widely appreciated. However, the scientists in eastern, western and southern India have stated that distance forbids them from making better use of the facilities available at the centre. They have proposed that regional centres be opened in as many places as possible. The ICSSR has, however, already established four regional centres—at Hyderabad, Bombay, Calcutta and Chandigarh and intend ultimately to establish a regional documentation centre in every State. Meanwhile the regional centres need to develop effective units for promotion and liaison with their own documentation and library services.

IV 21 *Publication Grants*: The publication grants awarded to date have benefited the social scientists concerned and have moreover brought the results of the completed research to the scientific community and a wider public. The programme has, however, given rise to some problems. The quality of the published Ph.D. theses varies widely and the criteria for making publication grants lack finality. The publications show that Ph.D. theses need a good deal of editing before they can be published and released. The current provision of Rs. 500 for editing seems to be inadequate. There is also the problem of developing sound relations with publi-

shing firms so that the costs are comparable as between the firms, and the publishing subsidy is not claimed by only one or a few firms. There is also the problem of inadequate financing of journals of professional associations and the need to encourage the founding of new learned journals on a regional basis.

IV 22 *Access to Government Publications*: All the scientists interviewed and research specialists responding to the questionnaire have called attention to the consequences for their research of their inability to obtain publications of the Government. They cannot often gain access to non-classified but unpublished government records, and reports. The unhappy fact that these documents denied to Indian scholars are made available to visiting foreign researchers has been referred to before. Some Indian scholars evidently go abroad to consult these records obtained by the foreign specialists. The Committee is of the view that the non-availability of Union and State Government publications and inaccessibility of unclassified documents are real problems that the scattered scientific community faces. On both counts, here is easy service that the ICSSR can render to the country's social science community.

IV 23 *Relations with Other Agencies*: There is scope for interaction between social sciences and natural sciences on the one hand and technology and the medical and agricultural sciences on the other. Many social scientists have suggested that, in order to promote inter-disciplinary research involving the social and the natural or other professional sciences, the ICSSR should establish a suitable working relationship with other agencies like the CSIR, ICAR, and the ICMR. This has been asked for by anthropologists and geographers in particular. The geographers, for instance, have said that, "as a holistic discipline, geography interacts with many other disciplines including agriculture, medicine and some natural sciences. As such research in geography is meaningful to the extent that its interaction with other disciplines is made possible. This requires that the ICSSR, in collaboration with other agencies like the ICAR, ICMR, the Town Planning Board, and the Directorate of Geographical Survey of India should help in fostering and promoting multi-disciplinary research." Acquiescing in this demand, the Review Committee has devoted considerable attention to working out collaboration arrangements.

IV 24 *Diffusion and Utilization of Research*: There exists a difference of opinion among social scientists regarding the role of the ICSSR in promoting the utilization of research. While some feel that the ICSSR can do little, others claim that there is much that it may do. The Committee is

left with the impression that potential users including the ministers, government officials, the Planning Commission and State planning boards, and business executives have testified to the irrelevance of much of current social science research while emphasizing the need for utilizable social research of the right kind. It is generally agreed that the ICSSR has not been able to achieve much to promote the use of such research as is available. They desire that the ICSSR therefore consider ways and means of bringing about the diffusion and marketability of social science results. While articulating this demand and making it self-contained, they proceeded to outline specific areas requiring such research which could be readily utilized. The Review Committee has devoted particular attention to means of meeting this problem and initiating the kind of research needed.

IV 25 *Information and Communication Gap*: According to the Report of the *colloquium* held at Hyderabad and the views expressed by many social scientists therein, the activities and programmes of the ICSSR are not widely known. The current extent and manner of the circulation of ICSSR's *Newsletter* is thought insufficient for bridging this communication gap. It has been suggested as a remedy that all the publications of the ICSSR, priced or unpriced, should be sent at least to all the Universities, research institutions and major post-graduate colleges throughout the country. They should then be requested to display these publications in their libraries devoting to them a small but separate section.

If 25 i It is further suggested that, in order to make the activities of the Council more widely known, members of the ICSSR and directors of research projects should visit the Universities and colleges and address groups of University teachers informing them about the activities of the Council.

IV 26 *Encouragement to Younger Social Scientists*: At every place visited by the Committee, the need for encouraging younger social scientists was repeatedly emphasized. It was further deposed that there was insufficient representation of young scientists on the ICSSR and its committees. The hierarchical organization of the Universities, it was argued, inhibited the development of affiliated colleges functioning far away from the University centres. Since much of the ICSSR's attention together with its time and resources was centred in the University, as an institution and a locus of action, little was left for lecturers and professors in the affiliated colleges and for the research potential they represented.

PHILOSOPHY AND STRUCTURE OF ICSSR

IV 27 A widely debated issue concerns the question whether the ICSSR should be formally structured, as the Universities are, on a disciplinary basis or whether, instead, its philosophy and programme should in action reflect and be a function of such a differentiated disciplinary structure. It is noted that the Council has organized its activities along disciplinary lines, that its standing committees have all disciplinary nomenclature and identity; and that they examine programmes and projects from a disciplinary—indeed undisciplinary—point of view. The disciplinary base of social science teaching and of fundamental research is not in question. This is the statutory responsibility of the University Grants Commission and is the prototype on which all but one of our Universities are modelled. The Council should make a strong continuing and identifiable contribution to the development of individual disciplines. The question that has been raised is if this function should not be carried out through UGC and ICSSR collaboration so that its disciplinary philosophy will permeate its activity—the unified and co-ordinated promotion of existing Universities, structures and programmes. The suggestion has been made that this procedure would result in the Council re-orienting its structure and programme to suit its inter-disciplinary and problem-oriented, theory-building and long-term research activity. There exists no alternative body in the country which can meet this need for problem-oriented programmes and inter-disciplinary structures. In this submission regarding the future orientation of the Council, the Review Committee has taken note of the important issues raised during its deliberations and its meeting with social scientists.

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ANNEXES: TABLES A TO F

TABLE A
DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS TO ICSSR ACCORDING TO STATES

State	In numbers		Proportions as Percentage	
	<i>Applications Received</i>	<i>Those Accepted</i>	<i>State Proposals to Total</i>	<i>Percentage of State Acceptances to Total Received</i> (3) : (2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Andhra Pradesh	38	15	6.40	40
2 Assam	5	1	0.40	20
3 Bihar	25	11	4.70	44
4 Delhi	106	42	18.00	40
5 Gujarat	42	20	8.50	48
6 Haryana	6	1	0.40	17
7 Himachal Pradesh	55			
8 Jammu & Kashmir	9	2	0.80	22
9 Mysore	15	5	2.10	33
10 Kerala	12	5	2.10	42
11 Maharashtra	74	34	14.50	46
12 Madhya Pradesh	33	9	3.80	25
13 Manipur	1	1	0.40	100
14 Orissa	11	3	1.30	27
15 Punjab	25	16	2.60	64
16 Rajasthan	57	16	6.80	28
17 Tamil Nadu	17	8	3.40	47
18 Tripura	2			
19 Uttar Pradesh	97	39	16.60	40
20 West Bengal	51	17	7.20	34
Total :	631	235	100.00	37

TABLE B
STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND
ACCEPTED BY ICSSR AS RELATED TO NUMBER OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

State	Number of Social Scientists in State	Project Applications		Percentage of Accepted to Received	Average Applications per Social Scientist	
		Received	Accepted		Received	Accepted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)
		(a)	(b)	(a):(b)	(c)	(d)
1 Andhra Pradesh	52	38	15	40	0.7	0.3
2 Assam	7	5	1	20	0.71	0.14
3 Bihar	56	25	11	44	0.44	0.19
4 Delhi	42	106	42	40	2.52	1.00
5 Gujarat	26	42	20	48	1.61	0.77
6 Haryana	5	6	1	17	1.20	0.30
7 Himachal Pradesh		5				
8 Jammu & Kashmir	5	9	2	22	1.80	0.4
9 Mysore	37	15	5	33	0.41	0.14
10 Kerala	9	12	5	42	1.3	0.56
11 Maharashtra	49	74	34	46	1.51	0.69
12 Madhya Pradesh	17	33	9	25	1.93	0.53
13 Manipur		1	1	100		
14 Orissa	9	11	3	27	1.2	0.33

CONTINUED

TABLE B (CONTINUED)

STATEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND
ACCEPTED BY ICSSR AS RELATED TO NUMBER OF SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

State	Number of Social Scientists in State	Project Applications		Percentage of Accepted to Received	Average Applications per Social Scientist	
		Received	Accepted		Received	Accepted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
		(a)	(b)	(a):(b)	(c)	(d)
15 Punjab	23	25	6	64	1.05	0.22
16 Rajasthan	29	57	16	28	1.96	0.56
17 Tamil Nadu	12	17	8	47	1.43	0.67
18 Tripura		2				
19 Uttar Pradesh	75	97	39	40	1.30	0.52
20 West Bengal	30	51	17	34	1.70	0.57
Total:	483	631	235		1.3	0.6

N.B. Only Professors and Readers in University Departments have been reckoned. For want of full and authentic information from all the States, the large number of heads of post-graduate departments and social scientists in other institutions like the IIMs, of whom quite a number are qualified and authorized to supervise and direct Ph.D. or other independent research, has regrettably been left out.

Number of applications received per
social scientist: all-India average 1.3

Number of applications accepted per
social scientist: all-India average 0.6

TABLE C
DISTRIBUTION OF THE ICSSR GRANTS BY STATE, UNIVERSITY AND SOCIAL SCIENTIST

State	Total Monies Sanctioned (In rupees)	Percentage of ICSSR Allocations to State	Number of Universities in State	Average Allocation per University (In rupees)	Number of Social Scientists in State	Average Allocation per Social Scientist (In rupees)	Population (1971)	Rank in Statewise Order	Proportion of State to All-India Population (In percentage)
1 Andhra Pradesh	4,64,367	8.0	4	1,16,091.75	52	8,930.13	43,394,951	5	8.00
2 Assam	23,180	0.4	3	7,726.66	7	3,311.43	14,857,314	15	2.70
3 Bihar	3,14,180	5.6	6	52,363.33	56	5,610.35	56,387,296	8	10.30
4 Delhi	13,20,739	22.0	2	6,60,369.50	42	31,446.16	4,044,338	1	0.80
5 Gujarat	6,38,297	10.6	6	1,06,382.83	26	24,549.88	26,660,929	4	4.90
6 Haryana	5,500	0.1	1	5,500.00	5	1,100.00	9,971,165	17	1.80
7 Jammu & Kashmir	17,000	0.3	2	8,500.00	5	3,400.00	4,615,176	16	0.80
8 Himachal Pradesh							3,424,332		0.60
9 Mysore	71,171	1.0	4	17,792.75	37	1,926.24	29,224,046	12	5.30
10 Kerala	49,400	0.7	2	24,700.00	9	5,488.89	21,280,397	13	3.80
11 Maharashtra	8,94,766	14.9	8	1,11,845.75	49	18,260.53	50,295,081	3	9.80
12 Madhya Pradesh	2,10,887	3.4	9	23,431.89	17	12,405.12	41,449,729	9	7.80
13 Manipur	5,250	0.1					1,069,555	18	0.20
14 Orissa	36,500	0.6	4	9,125.00	9	4,055.56	21,934,827	14	4.00
15 Punjab	1,65,231	2.7	4	41,307.78	23	7,173.95	13,472,972	10	2.60

CONTINUED

TABLE C DISTRIBUTION OF THE ICSSR GRANTS BY STATE, UNIVERSITY AND SOCIAL SCIENTIST

CONTINUED

State	Total Monies Sanctioned (In rupees)	Percentage of ICSSR Allocations to State	Number of Universities in State	Average Allocation per University (In rupees)	Number of Social Scientists in State	Average Allocation per Social Scientist (In rupees)	Population (1971)	Rank in Statewise Order	Proportion of State to All-India Population (In percentage)
16 Rajasthan	3,21,789	5.4	3	1,07,263.00	29	11,096.17	25,724,142	7	4.60
17 Tamil Nadu	1,22,740	2.0	3	40,913.33	12	10,228.33	41,103,125	11	7.30
18 Tripura							1,556,822		0.30
19 Uttar Pradesh	9,58,648	16.0	11	87,149.82	75	12,781.97	88,299,453	2	16.00
20 West Bengal	3,70,833	6.2	7	52,976.14	30	12,361.10	44,440,095	6	8.00
Total:	59,90,478	100.0	79	75,828.83	483	12,402.00	543,205,745		100.00

N.B. 1 The figures regarding the number of Universities and social scientists are based on *University Development in India: Basic Facts and Figures, 1969-70*; University Grants Commission; March 1973.

2 Figures in Column 5 include the Deemed Universities, so called.

3 Delhi is here treated as a separate State.

4 Includes the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

5 For want of full and authentic information from all States, the large number of heads of post-graduate departments in affiliated colleges and such institutions as the IIMs, of whom quite a number are qualified and authorized to supervise Ph.D. research, is regrettably left out.

6 States are ranked in order of the amount sanctioned to each one of them.

7 Allocation per University: All-India Average: Rs. 75,828.83.

8 Allocation per Social Scientist: All-India Average: Rs. 12,402.

TABLE D
DISCIPLINEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECT PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND ACCEPTED
ACCORDING TO DISCIPLINES

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Number of Social Scientists in Discipline</i>	<i>Number of Social Science Departments</i>		<i>Project Applications</i>		<i>Percentage of Appli- cations Accepted to Those Received</i>
		<i>In University</i>	<i>College In Affiliated</i>	<i>Received</i>	<i>Accepted</i>	
1 Anthropology	119	18	1	31	11	35
2 Economics	698	72	149	113	42	37
3 Political Science	491	59	80	169	67	40
4 Administration	53	19	4	68	31	43
5 Sociology	243	51	34	157	50	32
6 Psychology	298	46	19	63	21	33
7 Geography	295	38	40	13	5	38
8 Miscellaneous	297	39	14	17	8	50
Total :	2,494	352	341	631	235	37

TABLE E
DISCIPLINEWISE DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR GRANTS

<i>Discipline</i>	<i>Amount (In rupees)</i>	<i>Number of Projects</i>	<i>Proportion of Discipline Grant to Total (As percentage)</i>
1 Anthropology	2,19,212.00	11	3.7
2 Commerce, Demography & Economics	14,22,682.00	42	23.7
3 Geography: Political, Economic & Human	1,37,626.00	5	2.3
4 Government, International Relations & Political Science	12,94,318.28	67	21.7
5 Management & Public Administration	8,05,588.00	31	13.5
6 Psychology & Social Psychology	4,42,174.00	21	7.3
7 Sociology & Social Work	15,31,648.00	50	25.5
8 Miscellaneous	1,37,230.00	8	2.3
Total:	59,90,478.28	235	100.0

TABLE F

DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR FELLOWSHIPS: STATE- AND UNIVERSITYWISE

State	Number of Universities in State	Total Applications Received	Total Fellowships Accepted	Total Fellowships Rejected	Average per University		
					Received	Accepted	Rejected
1 Andhra Pradesh	4	8		8	2.0		2.0
2 Assam	3	2		2	0.7		0.7
3 Bihar	6	10		10	1.7		1.7
4 Delhi	5	53	7	46	11.0	1.0	9.0
5 Gujarat	7	2		2	0.3		0.3
6 Haryana	1						
7 Himachal Pradesh	1	2	1	1	2.0	1.0	1.0
8 Jammu & Kashmir	2						
9 Karnataka	5	2		2	0.4		0.4
10 Kerala	3	5		5	1.7		1.7
11 Maharashtra	7	18	1	17	2.6	0.14	2.44
12 Madhya Pradesh	6	10		10	1.66		1.66
13 Manipur							
14 Orissa	4						

CONTINUED

TABLE F DISTRIBUTION OF ICSSR FELLOWSHIPS: STATE- AND UNIVERSITYWISE CONTINUED

State	Number of Universities in State	Total Applications Received	Total Fellowships Accepted	Total Fellowships Rejected	Average per University		
					Received	Accepted	Rejected
15 Punjab	5	5		5	1.0		1.0
16 Rajasthan	4	14		14	3.5		3.5
17 Tamil Nadu	4	2		2	2.0		2.0
18 Tripura							
19 Uttar Pradesh	13	35	1	34	2.7	0.08	2.61
20 West Bengal	8	16	4	12	2.0	0.5	1.5
21 Foreign University	1	1		1	1.0		1.0
Total:	89	185	14	171			

N.B. The figures regarding to the number of Universities are based on the *Directory of Teaching Departments; University Grants Commission*.

CHAPTER V

THE ICSSR IN FUTURE

V 1 The ICSSR has played a significant role in imparting a new dynamism to social sciences. With its support the social sciences have acquired a new level of recognition and the social scientists, a new status and a new perspective. They now seem to be ready for a leap forward. The destiny of social sciences in India would depend upon their sense of direction and perspectives and their sense of responsibility and commitment to the national goals and social objectives. The moral and material support from the Government and other public and private bodies is important to them. The Committee believes that the ICSSR is the most appropriate body for securing all the pre-requisites for their growth and development in the future.

V 1 i The ICSSR has an impressive record of achievements during the first four years of its existence. It has brought the social sciences to their present "take-off" stage through its programmes of research grants and fellowships, travel and publication grants, infrastructure facilities, such as the National Social Science Documentation Centre and the Data Archives, and research methodology training courses and seminars. These programmes have served to stimulate the social scientists and have brought their work and sense of social responsibility to bear upon contemporaneous and socially relevant problems. The ICSSR is now ready to formulate and implement new policies and programmes, and to develop new perspectives, which would not only help social sciences in the production of knowledge, but effect a transformation of Indian society so as to consolidate and further the process of its economic growth.

V 1 ii The Review Committee has discussed and considered the new directions in which the ICSSR must move in the future with specific reference to the Fifth Five Year Plan, and the kind of new policies, procedures and programmes it should adopt, in order itself to become an effective instrument in the development of social sciences. In this task, the Committee was aided by the evidence of, and representations made to it by, a number of social scientists, ministers, vice-chancellors, registrars of Universities, representatives of other scientific councils, government officials and business executives. It also took into account information provided by the officers and several members of the Council, and that contained in the Council's own publications, *viz.*, survey and study reports.

In the light of the above, the Committee proposes to make the following recommendations.

AUTONOMY OF THE COUNCIL

V 2 The ICSSR was set up by the Government of India as an autonomous organization to promote social science research. It is expected to perform its functions and discharge its responsibilities in a manner that is consistent with the principle of academic freedom. Though the issue of the relationship between the government and the ICSSR is a delicate one, the relations have in actuality been satisfactory. According to some, it has been able to function with freedom and autonomy. There are others who tend to question this and are concerned for its autonomy. Some social scientists including the Chairman and a member of the Council think that this happy condition of autonomy which the Council has so far enjoyed is due to its good fortune in having for its first Chairman an outstanding social scientist of high intellectual eminence, scholarly attainments, and public eminence—the late Dr. D. R. Gadgil. The present Chairman is an equally eminent social scientist. Added to this, there is the unique position of the Member-Secretary of the ICSSR who is also an Adviser to the Ministry of Education. It is these personal attributes of individuals that have in their opinion enabled the Council to function with autonomy and freedom. But these cannot guarantee that freedom and autonomy. Leadership and its merit can undeniably make for good relations with the government which is valuable in itself but the entire fortunes of a public agency like the ICSSR cannot be made to depend overly on the charismatic personality of its Chairman or the unique position of its Member-Secretary. It is moreover unrealistic to expect that the Council will continue to have Chairmen and Member-Secretaries of such eminence. The suggestion has been made that, while every effort should be made to secure eminent men for its high offices, the ICSSR system should have built-in mechanisms to safeguard the Council's autonomy, freedom and objectivity.

V 2 i Some social scientists including a member of the Council observed that, by virtue of its present composition and structure, it is not invulnerable to certain governmental pressures which may develop because of ICSSR's advisory role; its total financial dependence on the government; its totally nominated character; its lack of a constitution, and a procedure for the appointment of its Chairman and Member-Secretary. The danger inherent in a wholly nominated Council with total dependence on the government for finances is that it leaves the door open to the actions of any future ideologically committed government which might "load" the

Council to enforce conformity. That the Council being a wholly nominated body of the government may not quite represent the different disciplines and areas of the country constitutes another limitation. When this happens, social scientists may find it difficult to feel a sense of belonging and accept the Council as their own organization. If, for this reason, it ceases to enjoy the confidence of the social scientists in the country, the Council may find it difficult to function effectively. Another critique by some social scientists points out that the Council's activities, committees and groups tend to be in the hands of a small cluster of social scientists and the same persons are appointed to several committees simultaneously.

V 2 ii The Review Committee examined the present constitutional position of the Council, its advisory role, its composition and mode of appointment, its funding, and the offices of the Chairman and Member-Secretary in order to ascertain whether they needed any modification in the light of the above criticisms.

V 2 iii *Constitution of the Council*: The Council derives its authority from the Government of India Resolution No. F9-50/68-Planning dated December 12, 1968 in the Ministry of Education and Youth Services. The constitution, powers and functions of the Council are governed by this Resolution and the Articles and Memorandum of its Association. Some have suggested that, in so far as the legal status of the Council is based only on a Government Resolution and the Articles and Memorandum of the Association but not on an Act of Parliament, its autonomy and freedom can be limited. So the Committee carefully examined the desirability of a Parliamentary Act which could give the Council a constitution and secure its autonomy and objectivity and provide at the same time for representation to social scientists. However, it came to the conclusion that such an Act, instead of conferring any additional benefit on the Council, might render its constitution rigid and more difficult to amend. And then there was a danger of some provision in the Act which did not conduce to the autonomous and effective functioning of the Council. The work of the Council could then be made susceptible to non-academic influences. In the light of these considerations, the Committee concluded that the Council had no need of a Parliamentary Act for it to gain the dubious distinction of being a statutory body.

V 2 iv The Committee, however, feels there is need carefully to review the Council's Articles and Memorandum of Association in the light of its experience so far and see whether any amendments are needed in

order to invest it with autonomy, objectivity and the requisite power and resources effectively to discharge its growing obligations. For want of legal expertise the Review Committee has not attempted to suggest any definite or detailed changes in the phraseology either of the Resolution or the Articles and Memorandum or indeed to make any specific recommendations. *It, however, recommends that the Articles and Memorandum of Association be carefully reviewed and amended in the light of the following discussions.*

V 2 v *Advisory Role of the Council*: One of the functions of the Council, as stated in its Memorandum of Association, is "to advise the Government of India on all such matters pertaining to social science research as may be referred to it by the Government of India from time to time, including collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies". Some fear that, in this advisory role, the Council might become a compliant instrument of the government of the day and could furthermore be exploited to support partisan policies and programmes. The autonomy and objectivity of the Council would then be lost. The plea was therefore put forward that the Council should shed its advisory role. The Committee is not convinced by this argument. On the contrary, it believes that, as the ICSSR is a public agency and not a private body, the government has a right to expect advice from the Council whenever that is needed and the Council in turn has an obligation to tender its most objective and well-considered advice without fear or favour. Normally the matters referred to the Council would be academic in nature. It is right that a government should want to refer academic problems to the academics for decision-making. An autonomous stance that the Council assumes in playing its advisory role would depend on the courage, convictions and integrity of the members of the Council and their faith in the fundamental right to dissent in a democracy. *So it is recommended that the Council should continue to play its role as an adviser to the government.*

V 2 vi *Composition of Council and Appointment of Members*: At present, the Council is composed of 25 to 30 members including the Chairman and Member-Secretary—all nominated by the government. The Council is reconstituted once in three years with members being eligible for re-nomination. Normally, representatives of certain government departments and research agencies, such as the CSIR and the ICAR, are co-opted as *ex-officio* members of the Council. The remaining seats are filled by social scientists.

V 2 vii Critical comments from social scientists on the present composition and the method of appointment of the Council and the members of its various committees were noted in para V.2.i: that the Council and its committees are not adequately representative of the social science disciplines and the country's geographical regions; that the same person is nominated as a member of the Council as well as of a number of its committees simultaneously; that younger social scientists are seldom appointed to membership of the Council or to its committees; that the Council's Chairman and Member-Secretary are Chairman and Secretary of all the committees including the disciplinary and standing committees; and that nominations by the government to membership of the Council are not democratic and undermine the Council's autonomy.

V 2 viii The Committee is fully aware of the difficulties in according equal representation on the Council to all social science disciplines and to the regions of India. With membership limited to 25 or 30 and given the requirement that membership of the Council can only come as recognition of one's standing in the academic community, it is impossible to apply the principle of equality in forming the Council. It is equally doubtful whether democratic procedures of election and representation will permit the effective functioning of an organization such as the ICSSR.

V 2 ix The Committee does, however, see some force in the argument that at least the committees of the Council should be more representative and broad-based. It is also in sympathy with the view that the ICSSR should not become a closed system and perpetuate the power of a small group of intellectuals over its privileges and resources. The suggestion is also valid that the larger community of social scientists, whose interests the Council must safeguard and promote, should have some say in the affairs of the ICSSR. The electioneering tactics, personal rivalries and other petty non-academic pre-occupations with which the professional associations and organizations are ridden offer little encouragement to the advocates of full-fledged democratization of the ICSSR. But these need not and should not stand permanently in the way of the more effective participation of social scientists in ICSSR's decision-making processes. It would be admittedly undemocratic for the Council to be unrepresentative of the constituencies it seeks to serve. There is a case for a beginning to be made in shaping the ICSSR as a democratic and representative instrument of the community of social scientists. Such a beginning, while ensuring the continuity of its present policies and its functioning, will go a long way towards creating the conditions necessary for the development of mutual confidence and support as between the ICSSR and its consti-

tudents. It will also enable the Council, a top policy-making body, to respond more effectively to the aspirations and needs of social scientists, and for the social scientists to reciprocate by participating in decision-making. *It is recommended therefore that :*

i *The Council and its various committees should be more broad-based so as to give proper representation to all social science disciplines and regions of the country.*

ii *Special efforts should be made to identify competent younger social scientists and appoint them as members of the Council and more particularly, of its various committees.*

iii *The Council should be composed of :*

a *Eight ex-officio members to represent government departments and other research agencies among whom should be included the nominees of the Ministries of Education, Home and Finance, the Planning Commission, University Grants Commission, CSIR, ICAR and ICMR;*

b *Eight members nominated by the Council who should be outstanding social scientists recognised for their academic and scholarly accomplishments;*

c *And eight members chosen by the Council in consultation with a panel of social scientists established either by their various professional associations or by the ICSSR itself;*

d *Social Scientists to be appointed as members of the Council under categories (b) and (c) should have a reputation for research excellence and an integrated and all-round knowledge of the discipline concerned.*

APPOINTMENT OF CHAIRMAN AND MEMBER-SECRETARY

V 2 x According to the existing practice, both the Chairman and the Member-Secretary of the ICSSR are appointed by the government. Two problems arose in this regard and were considered by the Committee. First, how does the fact that these two officers of the Council are appointed directly by the government affect its autonomy, and their own independence and objectivity? Secondly, is it necessary and desirable to have a full-time Chairman? On the first question, the Committee felt that, given the public and semi-official character of the ICSSR and responsibility to Parliament for its functioning, the initiative and role of the government

in the appointment of these officers was necessary and unavoidable. But it was also felt that there was need for securing a more decisive role for the Council itself in the appointment of its two highest executive officers. *The Committee therefore recommends that :*

While the government should have the final authority to appoint the Chairman and Member-Secretary of the ICSSR, it should establish the healthy convention of accepting and appointing to these high and responsible posts only persons nominated by the Council itself. The convention should also require that the Council nominate only one person to each post.

V 2 xi A concern for securing outstanding social scientists to fill the posts of the Chairman and the Member-Secretary underlies the second question. The present system provides for an honorary Chairman and a full-time Member-Secretary. It has the advantage of having worked well during the four formative years of the Council's existence. It has helped to divide the functions of policy direction and management satisfactorily and it has been an economical arrangement. The alternative of a full-time Chairman and an executive secretary would have the advantage of calling forth the full and single-minded devotion of a top-ranking social scientist to the first position in the Council, giving it the unity of policy direction and execution which the next stage of ICSSR's development perhaps demands.

V 2 xii The Committee considers that there are two systems by which the Chairman and the Secretary of the Council could be appointed and by which they could function.

V 2 xii One system would be a full-time chairman and a secretary who would be the Executive (Administrative) Officer of the Council. The chairman will be an outstanding social scientist who will provide professional leadership to the Council and deal in policy matters with the government and the science councils. The professional staff of the Council will work directly under his guidance. Under this system, the appointment of the secretary will not be a matter for the government to decide on, but will lie within the discretion of the chairman.

V 2 xiii The alternative system would be a part-time (honorary) chairman and a member-secretary of the Council. In this system the chairman will also be a recognized social scientist who will chair the meetings of the Council, supervise and advise the member-secretary. The member-secretary will be a distinguished social scientist with a capacity for organization and administration. He will then be the head of the professional staff of the organization.

V 2 xiv There is much to be said for either system with their pros and

cons. The choice between the two alternatives will in the last analysis depend on the persons available. It should also be possible to provide for flexibility in the rules of appointment whereby the Council may decide to make an appointment on either basis for varying periods of time. *In the light of the availability of persons the Committee recommends that either system be adopted in filling the posts of the chairman and secretary.*

COVERAGE AND ELIGIBILITY

V 3 The scope for ICSSR's activities in the domain of the social sciences is a debated issue. The Committee has received several representations in this regard. First, social scientists specializing in international relations and social work which are now part of political science and sociology respectively want that their subjects should be included as distinct disciplines in the list of social sciences which are approved by the Council and form the objects of its promotional activities. Secondly, some want history to be brought within the ICSSR precincts. Thirdly, there is the plea that philosophy, the pinnacle of all learning and the mother of all social sciences, should be brought within the pale of ICSSR's ordered territory—a portion of it at any rate. Lastly, a request has been made on behalf of staff members of primary and secondary schools, scholars without formal academic degrees, and members of trade unions and employers' organizations that the ICSSR's programmes should lend umbrage to their research aspirations and activities.

V 3 i The Committee feels that the Council should take appropriate decisions based on accepted criteria on every request by social scientists for the recognition of a discipline. The case of history has become complicated with the establishment of the Indian Council of Historical Research. Some even advocated the merger of the ICHR in the ICSSR. The Committee has discussed this matter with the Chairman of the ICHR and has come to the conclusion that a merger is neither possible nor necessary at the present juncture. However, a suitable and adequate machinery to foster and promote co-operation and co-ordination between the two Councils should be established. As far as philosophy is concerned, since this discipline is not cared for by any organization and insofar as social sciences need philosophy's insights into values as well as its methods of logical analysis, deduction and induction, the Committee is of the view that social philosophy merits to be brought within ICSSR coverage. Finally, there are the scholars without formal qualifications working in primary and secondary schools, trade unions and employers' organizations, who are competent to do research on social problems. The Committee

feels that the ICSSR should explore the possibility of encouraging such manifest research capability.

V 3 ii *It is recommended that :*

i *Whenever the ICSSR receives a request for the recognition of a subject as a separate discipline for purposes of its own coverage, it should take an appropriate decision based on such criteria as the number of scholars who have successfully specialized in the subject; the existing body of knowledge in it; and its potential for growth.*

ii *International Relations and Social Work be established as main independent disciplines—the eighth and ninth in the series—for coverage by the Council.*

iii *Social Philosophy be included in the list of subjects in which the ICSSR would promote supporting research. The research must, however, have social science aspects.*

iv *The ICSSR should encourage research by staff members of primary and secondary schools, scholars not formally qualified and individual members of trade unions, provided they satisfy other conditions and attach themselves to Universities or recognized research institutes as casual students, if necessary, and work under recognized guides.*

PERSPECTIVE

V 4 Today India needs social science research which is significant and at the same time relevant to its national goals and objectives, as ICSSR is a public agency which draws its resources entirely from public funds. The criterion of social relevance has come in for criticism on the ground that it restricts the freedom and autonomy of the individual social scientist to pursue research of his choice. Others argue that such emphasis has of necessity to be at the cost of basic knowledge and the development of the discipline.

V 4 i The Committee does not see any conflict or dichotomy between research relevance on the one hand and the autonomy of the individual social scientist or the growth of the discipline on the other. A social scientist who chooses to pursue research on a problem of contemporary social or national significance does not necessarily forfeit his freedom. The autonomy of the social scientist is threatened only when he is persuaded or directed by authority to research in order to arrive at pre-stated results or findings of a particular kind. Furthermore social relevance does not always consist in research which seeks to support the policies and programmes of an existing regime. Social science research can be critical

and is often so. It can yet remain socially significant and relevant. Indeed, critical research is now much needed.

V 4 ii There is also no serious conflict between social relevance and the development of a social science. In fact they are closely inter-related. A search for a practical solution can stimulate basic research, and involvement in basic research can yield much applied knowledge. While defining the perspective of social science research, one should bear in mind this integral and mutually reinforcing relationship between relevance and the needs of the discipline and that between basic and applied research.

V 4 iii Another perspective for social science research in India to-day is the need for multi- and inter-disciplinary work. Human and social problems are not exclusively economic or political or social or psychological. Solutions to problems are not to be sought or found in any one of these rarefied or specialized fields exclusively marked off from the others. Problem-solving requires the interaction of different disciplines, and the experiences and insights of social scientists from many disciplines working together. In other words significant research in social sciences which is also relevant has to proceed beyond the farthest and known boundaries of the disciplines. In the world of action no social science is sufficient unto itself. If a valid body of knowledge has to be developed, the social scientists have no choice but to go inter-disciplinary.

V 4 iv Inter- and multi-disciplinary research also involve interaction between social sciences on the one hand and the natural sciences, technology and medical sciences on the other insofar as the latter-day developments in these sciences can bode ill or well for human society and also have far-reaching consequences for day-to-day living in civil society. In order to facilitate inter-disciplinary research involving the social and natural sciences, the agricultural sciences and technology, the ICSSR should establish working relations with each one of the following agencies : the CSIR, the ICAR, the ICMR, etc.

V 4 v Because of this need for significant and relevant research, and multi- and inter-disciplinary research, *it is recommended that the following perspectives be adopted by the ICSSR in playing its promotional role :*

- i *While ensuring the growth of the disciplines, the Council should aim at a greater degree of social relevance in its sponsored activities during the Fifth Plan period with special reference to Plan objectives in particular.*
- ii *The Council should during this period move more in the direction of multi- and inter-disciplinary and problem-oriented research as recommended in detail in chapter III.*

iii *Joint Committees should be established connecting the ICSSR and the CSIR, the ICAR, the ICMR and other such agencies. Guidelines to govern such collaborative relations is set forth in a later section of this chapter, entitled "Relations with other Agencies".*

iv *While promoting relevant research of an unidisciplinary or inter-disciplinary character in the priority areas, the Council should not ignore the needs of individual social scientists who want to pursue basic research or research on subjects or themes of their own choice.*

PRIORITIES

V 5 *Research Programmes:* There is a feeling amongst social scientists and even more so amongst the users that social science research in India does not add up to much either by way of knowledge or as a wider diffusion of increased sensitivity to social issues. Research projects have been largely discipline-based, descriptive rather than analytical, not very significant, and unrelated, on the whole, to relevant problems of the nation.

V 5 i The ICSSR is considering the formulation and implementation of a national policy for social science research which is related to significant and relevant problems of the nation. Within such a national policy, the Council envisages financial assistance to research programmes as distinct from research projects.

V 5 ii A "research programme" is different from the "research projects" now being assisted by the ICSSR. A research project is a single piece of investigation arranged around a selected theme, is generally spread over a period not exceeding two years, and costs not more than a lakh of rupees. In fact, the average cost per research project has so far been about Rs. 45,000. A research programme, on the other hand, would be made up of a series of studies, lasting from three to five years, on a central theme that is relevant and significant. Its costs also could be much higher. This series of studies can be done *i* by an individual research worker or *ii* in a selected department/institution or by a multi-disciplinary group, or *iii* through a collaborative effort between research workers in different departments/institutions.

V 5 iii *The Committee welcomes this new idea and recommends the following priorities:*

a *The Council should henceforth give higher priority to its promotional than to its responsive role. The promotional role should be geared to selected disciplinary and inter-disciplinary programmes that are significant and relevant to national problems in general and to the objectives of the Fifth Five Year Plan in particular.*

b *Inter-disciplinary research programmes relating to ICSSR's promotional role should include the following :*

i Poverty; ii Unemployment; iii Regional disparities and area planning; iv Urban problems; v Social change; vi Scheduled castes and tribes; vii Social unrest and violence; viii Student unrest; ix The public sector, the public services and a public policy; x An area study of south and south-east Asia; xi The process of development; and xii National integration.

c *In addition to these the ICSSR should also promote the following disciplinary research programmes in each social science discipline.*

i COMMERCE, DEMOGRAPHY AND ECONOMICS

Working of the mixed economy

Economics of distributive justice

Working of the licensing system and controls

Mobilization of resources : fiscal and physical

Man-power planning

Economics of scale

Cost-benefit analysis of public expenditure

Price and income policy

Federal finance including State and local finances

Industrial relations

Saving patterns

ii POLITICAL SCIENCE AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

A comparative study of political parties and their systems

Pressure groups in Indian politics

A study of political leadership

Legislative elites

Centre-State relations and those of State and local bodies

Political processes

Corruption

Socio-economic legislation and the response of the judiciary

Political alienation of the citizen

Politics of land reform

The Socialist movement in India

India's foreign policy

India and the Arab world

India and the African States

iii SOCIOLOGY, SOCIAL WORK, CRIMINOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Changing patterns of stratification in class-caste dynamics

Emerging political cultures; Slum culture

Education and social change

Problems of the weaker sections of the population (including women and the aged); a survey of their welfare needs and problems

The process of policy-making

Bureaucracy and nation-building

Communication and nation-building

Diffusion and acceptance of scientific ideas

The social dimensions of poverty

Secular and non-secular forces in Indian society

Politics of violence

Ethnicity with special reference to scheduled castes and tribes

Welfare needs of children and evaluation of current welfare schemes

New social contexts of crime

iv PSYCHOLOGY

Dimensions, Processes, and Management of Change

Psychological dimensions of modernization and social change: correlates of modernization and rapid socio-economic development, and their impact including studies of resultant tensions, changes in organization, leadership and mental health problems

Studies on cultural and rural development, including psychological stimulants and blocks to development

Motivational and attitudinal dimensions of development: motivation and training of motivation conducive to development and attitude changes

Psychological problems of disadvantaged groups and some important sectors of population, such as the scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, important minorities, youth and so on; psychological impact of social and economic deprivation

Problems of youth and identity

Psychological studies of aggression and violence, both individual and group, in different settings; perception of violence

Social perception: perception of people, regions and occupations, and problem of modifying social perception to bring about more conducive and harmonious inter-relationships between groups and regions

Analysis of organizational behaviour in Indian setting: business, government and Universities

Social architecture: understanding of processes required in build-

ing institutions; development of tests and a scale standardized on the national sample
Identification and nurturing creativity: climate for nursing creativity
Studies on socialization

v PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

Administration and management of the public sector
Comparison of public sector corporations one with the other as well as all of them with private enterprise units and combines
Studies of development programmes and the role of the administration in these
Management of the public services
Management of the distribution systems of essential commodities
People's participation in Plan projects: formulation, execution and assessment
Management of agriculture-based enterprises
Management of the University education system
Study of interest groups in public administration
Growth and development of unionism among public employees
Study of the dynamics of the bureaucracy: political parties and the administrative services
Accountability and linking of performance with incentives
Ecological constraints of Indian administration
Effectiveness of action research involving organisation changes in India
Panchyati Raj administration

vi GEOGRAPHY

Agriculture typology
Study of market centres
Techniques of area planning
Population and resources
Man and environment
Designing of industrial towns and centres
Geographical importance of the Indian Ocean region
Degree of the effectiveness of the "State idea" in India
Electoral geography of India
Aspects of land reforms as related to land use in hilly areas
Migration studies: rural and urban
Plantations and refugee resettlements

STRATEGIES FOR PROMOTING RESEARCH PROGRAMMES

V 5 iv There are two strategies for promoting research programmes. First, the individual research workers who have shown competence and devotion (or the promise of it) and have intimated quality in their research output could be supported for research programmes within the framework of the national research policy for social science. The ICSSR can help build an "institution" around such "academic entrepreneurs". The "institution" can be either new or part of an ongoing institution. The salient strategy is the identification of talent and commitment and the provision of necessary funds for the growth and development of research programmes. Such research scholars should be able to build up departments and/or institutions which produce relevant research—and research of quality.

V 5 v Secondly, there are several research scholars who are already working on some aspect of a problem considered significant and relevant, e.g., poverty, unemployment, rural development, and urban problems. The ICSSR could bring together groups of such scholars for an interchange of experience, data and findings, and to plan its future programmes of research based on shared intellectual interests. The research programme would be loosely co-ordinated by a Project Co-ordinator, and the management aspects of such a programme can be worked out on lines similar to the All-India Co-ordinated Projects of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR).

V 5 vi The strategy adopted should be such that the research programmes should influence the government's programmes and policy processes. If research programmes have to be translated into social action policies, the ICSSR must communicate the findings of the research to the top administrators and discuss their relevance to their work and functions and impress on them the need for social scientists on their staff. Only when significant linkages can be effected between social scientists within the government and those outside will social science research be utilized to inform the government's social policies and programmes.

V 5 vii There will be need to deal with bodies of two kinds engaging in research—University departments, institutes of business management, etc., which are mainly teaching institutions, and non-teaching research bodies. It is primarily the responsibility of the UGC and the State governments to provide the former the wherewithal for strengthening and maintaining a core of the permanent staff essential to these institutions. The UGC and the governments concerned will, of course, examine policy

changes essential for the new roles visualized for social science. The ICSSR should not encroach on this responsibility except for the specific purpose of promoting inter-disciplinary research and may then only supplement their role by way of core grants to projects and programmes. Research institutions have hitherto been dependent on the Education Ministry for their core staff and capital costs. These are now intended to be the responsibility of the ICSSR and recognized as such. The latter must, therefore, provide them, where necessary, with a core grant enabling them the more efficiently to discharge this research function.

V 5 viii In pursuance of this line of thinking, this Committee recommends that, during the Fifth Plan, the ICSSR adopt and implement the following strategies for research promotion :

a Programme Committees—one each for the twelve subjects recommended for inter-disciplinary research programmes in para V.5.iii.b (p. 126)—should be established. The programme committees should consist of social scientists drawn from the relevant disciplines and include representatives of government departments and other users to facilitate the formation of linkages between social scientists within the government and those outside. Such procedure will ensure greater utilization of social research.

b the Council should concentrate on a threefold tactic, viz., improving the research capability of the individual scientist, of the University department, and of the non-University research centre or institution.

c Ad hoc project grants should be provided to individual scientists; programme grants to the University departments; and programme and core grants to selected non-University centres and institutions.

d At least 75 per cent of the Council's research funds should be allocated for inter-disciplinary and disciplinary priority programmes. A minimum of a third of this figure should be used exclusively for inter-disciplinary research.

e Programme grants should be made to certain selected University and non-University centres or institutions where facilities and the potential exist for disciplinary and inter-disciplinary research and which satisfy criteria laid down in para V.7.i(d) of page 132.

f A National Network of ICSSR Centres consisting of selected University and non-University centres/institutions should be formed to promote inter-disciplinary research on problems of national significance and relevance. The functions of the network, the criteria for the selection of the University and non-University Centres for inclusion in the network, the method of their selections, etc. are set forth in the following section.

PROGRAMME COMMITTEES

V 6 At present, the Council's activities are centred round the discipline-based standing committee which is similar in function and composition to the University departments. It has in fact been alleged that the Council is developing a working culture akin to that of the Universities in the sense that research programmes and the Council's other activities are predominantly influenced by the discipline-based standing committees constituted mainly to identify major research trends and gaps in the subject and to lay down *inter se* priorities. Since these have concluded the work for which they were called into existence as evidenced by the publication of the *Survey Reports* and *Trend Reports* for the bulk of the disciplines falling within ICSSR purview, the question now remains as to what their future role should be.

V 6 i The future of the standing committees was considered in the light of ICSSR's new role—new structures and procedures required for the multi- and inter-disciplinary, long-term, problem-oriented and collaborative research programmes which have been recommended for a larger share of the resources available in the Fifth Plan. It is felt that the standing committees of the Council as at present formed are unlikely to facilitate the development of inter- and multi-disciplinary research even as the University structures and procedures have proved unsuitable for such work. The structures and procedures of the University Grants Commission, too, are, as noted earlier, discipline-centred. The Review Committee is of the opinion that ICSSR's standing committees should be modified so as to suit the more active role being envisaged for the ICSSR.

V 6 ii *Accordingly it is recommended that :*

i *Twelve programme committees be formed to essay ICSSR's new role and to regulate the working of the 12 inter-disciplinary research programmes mentioned in para V.5.iii.b (p. 126) of this chapter. These programme committees will plan and monitor the long-term research programmes assigned to them.*

ii *There should also be selected programme committees for priority tasks in the individual disciplines.*

iii *In the place of the present standing committees, ICSSR should explore the possibility of establishing joint disciplinary committees with the UGC. Disciplinary committees will be responsible for strengthening the undergraduate and post-graduate education and strive for the realization of the principle of unity of teaching and research.*

NATIONAL NETWORK OF ICSSR CENTRES

V 7 There is increasing recognition to-day that artificial disciplinary boundaries are a hindrance to the successful exploration of national and social problems. The frontiers of the established disciplines are breaking up and inter-disciplinary research is increasingly being seen as the most appropriate and effective approach to studies of those social problems which must lead to action. In India, lip service has been paid to the cause of inter-disciplinary research, but few have taken the initiative and successfully used it to any purpose. In the Universities, teaching and research in the social sciences conform broadly to the disciplinary pattern. The UGC has been giving thought to this problem over the past three or four years, but it has not been able to suggest any consequential changes of an institutional nature. The record of the ICSSR is somewhat better, but in making its research grants, it has had to be guided by traditional disciplinary considerations. That is why it is necessary to try and attempt by institutional means to realize the inter-disciplinary ideal in practice.

V 7 i *It is accordingly recommended that :*

a *The ICSSR, as part of its responsibility to promote inter-disciplinary research and to expand and to improve such research capability existent in the country, should establish a network of inter-disciplinary research centres and institutions in selected Universities as also among the developing or established non-University institutions;*

b *To begin with, this national network may consist of ten inter-disciplinary research centres—both those in the Universities and the non-University centres/institutions taken together;*

c *In selecting the University centres care should be taken to accord fair representation as between the regions. Universities which have not been able to expand their activities for want of resources should have special claims on the ICSSR assistance available. The willingness of at least three good departments to join in the endeavour and the presence of one or more eminent scholar(s) in each of them should be the influential criterion in launching inter-disciplinary programmes.*

d *The criteria for the admission of the non-University centres to membership in the network should be :*

i *A staff of around six specialists of proven competence and leadership abilities in the various social science disciplines;*

ii *Mutually reinforcing relations between the University and the centre involving University students engaged in the centre's inter-disciplinary research. Contrariwise the centre's staff may already be*

- lecturing or guiding research in the University, helping in the reform of the curricula or producing teaching materials for the University;
 - iii An intellectual and infrastructural base for training young researchers in inter-disciplinary areas;
 - iv An adequate documentation centre;
 - v Consultancy capacity; and
 - vi A financial base.
- e The selected University and non-University centres of inter-disciplinary research should be able to perform the following functions:
- i Undertake inter-disciplinary research with special reference to Fifth Plan priorities;
 - ii Train young researchers in inter-disciplinary methodology and conceptualization; and
 - iii Promote exchanges of ideas and specialists.
- f The Council should on the recommendation of its Chairman and Member-Secretary be the sole authority for selecting the University and non-University centres for the network.
- g The Council should send a visiting team to each centre proposed for inclusion in the network in order to examine its work, status, programme and potential and propose financial aid from the Council on a long-term/permanent basis. The selected University centres should be helped with essential equipment. They should have a grant for inter-disciplinary seminars and discussions. They should also be provided with a programme grant. In the case of the non-University centres, the aid from the Council should comprise, for each Plan period, i a core grant to meet, on a matching basis, the centres' recurring and non-recurring non-programme expenses and ii the programme grant.
- h The directors of the centres and institutes (University as well as non-University) will form a standing committee of the Council which will be responsible for the oversight and co-ordination of the centres' activities.
- The Committee will:
- i meet twice a year;
 - ii review the programme of each centre and of the results being achieved;
 - iii plan and co-ordinate countrywide inter-disciplinary programmes;
 - iv eliminate duplication of research efforts; and
 - v ensure intellectual and financial discipline.

i A small grant of Rs. 5,000 should be made to each University and University level institution where three or more social science departments agree to run an inter-disciplinary seminar on a regular basis. This seminar should be devoted partly to a consideration of the theoretical issues in inter-disciplinary perspective and partly to building into ongoing social science research the relevant concepts and techniques of investigation drawn from a variety of disciplines. Under this programme, Universities and institutes should have at least 20 seminars in a year, half of which should be devoted to a discussion of the project outlines of research students and teachers within an inter-disciplinary framework and the rest to the assessment of their results presented in the form of working papers. The ICSSR grant would cover incidental expenses, the cost of mimeographing of papers and travel expenses of two or three experts who may be specially invited to join these seminars. Under this Programme, the Universities should be required to send the Council a brief report along with copies of papers presented at the seminars and if possible, a summary of discussions. To begin with 30 Universities and University-level institutions may be selected for this purpose.

FELLOWSHIPS AND PUBLICATION GRANTS

V 8 *Fellowships*: The Committee is of the opinion that, since the dearth of research personnel is one of the serious factors retarding social science research, the ICSSR should restructure its Doctoral Fellowships Programme to make it more attractive and adequate in relation to researchers' needs.

Taking into consideration its findings on Fellowships in Chapter IV (pp. 87-8), it is recommended that:

- a Provision should be made for granting at least 200 Doctoral Fellowships per year;
- b Of these, 100 should be earmarked for younger social scientists to be distributed by or through the regional centres;
- c A reasonable proportion of Fellowships be set apart for institutions not eligible for UGC fellowships;
- d The ICSSR should, in consultation and collaboration with the UGC, CSIR and other research agencies, explore the possibility of increasing the present fellowship stipend of Rs. 100 and the contingency grant of Rs. 1,000;
- e A merit-cum-means loans scheme should be established for the benefit of scholars who, because of their poverty, need larger resources than the value of the fellowship grant. Under this scheme any amount given in

excess of the fellowship will be treated as a loan and recovered from the fellow in instalments when he starts earning;

f This scheme, by which the fellow receives as loan any money he legitimately needs in excess of the fellowship grant, may be extended to other scholars who have the ability to repay it in instalments after they complete their research and start earning an income. In fact, the ICSSR should ultimately aim at granting all fellowships as loans with a view to creating a revolving loan fund for doctoral fellowships;

g In view of the practical problems involved in administering such a merit-cum-means loan scheme, the ICSSR may initiate a modified fellowships scheme with 20 experimental loans. The number could be increased from year to year depending on the working of the scheme;

h A special allowance should be granted to fellows who have to conduct field research in difficult areas;

i Efforts should be made to simplify University rules pertaining to term days, teaching loads and procedures for forwarding fellowship applications with a view to helping University teachers to take advantage of these fellowships and teacher awards;

j Fellowship award procedures should ensure that their distribution among Universities and research institutions is fair and there is no undue concentration of grants or loans in any one institution or place.

PUBLICATION GRANTS

V 9 In the light of the conclusions with regard to the functioning of publication grants noted in Chapter IV, (p. 89) it is recommended that :

a The ICSSR, with the help of recognised social scientists in each discipline, should establish criteria on the basis of which theses can be approved for publication.

b Lists of approved panels of competent editors for each discipline should be established from which the ICSSR can choose the editors to prepare the theses for publication;

c Provision should be made for the payment of a special remuneration to editors who have to make substantial changes while editing a manuscript;

d A list of publishers should be established from which the ICSSR can recommend names to the author. The Council could seek the advice of the regional centres in executing this recommendation;

e The value of the publication grants should be increased in consideration of the rising costs of production;

f *Financial aid given to journals published by national professional associations of social scientists should be increased to Rs. 10,000 per annum in order to enable them to meet the rising costs of production and maintain standards of scholarly excellence. Financial support should be extended also to established journals published by other agencies such as regional associations and subject-specific societies;*

g *The ICSSR should publish lists of scholarly journals in each discipline;*

h *Research abstracts for each discipline should also be published by the Council;*

i *Anthologies of scholarly papers collected from multidisciplinary journals should be re-published as a single volume once in three years.*

TRAINING IN RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

V 10 Training courses in research methodology so far run by the ICSSR have served to awaken the social scientists to the need of suitable and effective methods, approaches and techniques in their research. They have also highlighted the value of training in research methodology. However, the courses are still in an experimental stage and need careful evaluation in discussions regarding their detailed objectives, contents and duration.

V 10 i On the basis of its findings on this subject set forth on page 90, the Committee makes the following recommendations for strengthening research methodology courses :

i *A part of the research methodology course should be introduced in the BA Hons/BA Special and MA degree courses.*

ii *In a few selected Universities and research institutions, a one-year full time methodology course with equal emphasis on methodology and general knowledge of the subject should be offered as a mid-point between the MA and the PhD courses. The UGC may wish to take these two recommendations into consideration for its research methodology programme.*

iii *To begin with, one-year full-time research methodology courses should be started in ten carefully selected Universities and non-University centres where the basic infrastructure exists.*

iv *Until such time as the UGC and the Universities are able to act on the above recommendations, the ICSSR should run part-time courses on a long-term basis for the benefit of college and University lecturers who wish to acquire skills and competence in research methodology. The ICSSR could also extend funding support to one-year full-time courses by instituting ten methodology fellowships and one professorship for each of the selected University and non-University centres. When the one-year*

full-time course comes to be firmly established, the present ad hoc courses may be replaced by more sophisticated and advanced ones designed for specialists who are familiar with methodology but seek further specialization.

v *Care should be taken to retain freedom of manœuvre and flexibility in course design in order to allow for inter-subject mobility by students.*

vi *To develop inter-disciplinary research methodology, the ICSSR should help in evolving a common language and tools which can be used and understood by social scientists of different disciplines. To this end it is necessary that the ICSSR conduct inter-disciplinary methodology seminars for professors and research guides. It can also encourage problem- and programme-centred methodology courses which would serve as focal points for social scientists from different disciplines coming together to understand, and become familiar with, one another's language and analytical tools. It is also desirable to prepare text-books on research methodology incorporating insights and experiences peculiar to India. A vocabulary of inter-disciplinary terms might be got together as an aid to inter-disciplinary teaching and research.*

DECENTRALIZATION

V 11 The Committee has received evidence (this was noted in Chapter IV) of regional imbalances in the distribution of the Council's resources. The evidence also suggests that the Council's policies, programmes and activities are not equally known in different parts of the country and that social scientists working in areas remote from Delhi have difficulty in establishing contacts with the ICSSR and in deriving the full benefit of its programmes. As a remedy it has been suggested that the ICSSR should establish regional centres with the necessary funds and powers.

V 11 i There are regional imbalances in the distribution of the resources of the ICSSR, but these are not due to any neglect on its part but rather reflects the uneven flow of project proposals from the different regions to the ICSSR. Inadequately processed project proposals from some places could be due to many reasons: lack of good research workers—who may be teachers overloaded with heavy teaching work; lack of objective University procedures, not attuned to ICSSR techniques or total lack of familiarity with them; applications not submitted in the proper form and design, etc. In other words, if some regions have not received an adequate share of the ICSSR's resources, it may be because research in general is underdeveloped in those regions.

V 11 ii The Committee, however, is of the view that the issues raised in this regard relate to the larger issue of the end purpose, structural frame and the manner of the Council's functioning. One of the end purposes of the Council is to contribute to, and promote the forces of, national integration and conserve the advantage of the size of the social science community in the country. This rules out any plan or proposal to regionalize the Council. The Council's structure should remain a function of the country's vastness, of the wide scatter of its social scientists and research resources. A structure which can realize the advantage of scale will provide a countervailing force in the Council's treatment of the differing stages of development of social science studies in the region; of the resultant variations in the character and quality of research investigations; and finally, of the varying, in some cases unique, social, political, cultural and economic needs and demands of particular localities. It is only the *via media* of a decentralized Council structure that will meet the country's social science needs and its potential and that can promote the country's progress. Similarly the Council's style of functioning must conform to the principles that serve to relate planning to execution, participation to decision-making, efficiency to relevance, and unity of the sciences to diversified local realities.

V 11 iii *The Review Committee therefore recommends that the Indian Council of Social Science Research accept as a long-term objective the principle of decentralization in structure and techniques of function.* This will involve setting up a State Social Science Research Centre in each State and decentralizing to it the powers and responsibilities for promotion, liaison, aid project formulation, and project approval in cases which have a local or regional bearing, fellowship awards, and documentation and library services. The Council will be the policy-making, priorities setting, national programme formulating, co-ordinating and financing agency for social science research in the country.

V II iv *As a first step, for the Fifth Plan, the Review Committee recommends the establishment and/or the strengthening of regional social science research centres*

—for the north, in a location to cover Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

—for the north-west in Chandigarh.

—for the east including Bihar in Calcutta.

—for the west including Rajasthan in Bombay.

—for the south, one in Hyderabad to cover Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, and another in Madurai covering Tamil Nadu and Kerala.

V II v Each regional centre will :

- a *Be responsible for promoting the Council's policies and programmes;*
- b *Liaise between the region's social scientists and the ICSSR and help in identifying young social scientists;*
- c *Itself organise, or aid in organising, seminars, training courses and conferences;*
- d *Provide information about the ICSSR and assist social scientists in formulating project proposals;*
- e *Be recognized as a channel for forwarding to ICSSR project applications with which it has been helping the applicant at his request;*
- f *On the basis of the knowledge of local and regional problems, participate in decisions on project proposals and on applications therefor to the extent that they are unique to the locality or region concerned;*
- g *Maintain and operate documentation and library services;*
- h *Award fellowships earmarked to it; and*
- i *Perform other functions, such as compiling a list of publishing houses, which may be delegated to it by the Council.*

V 11 vi *To assist the Centre in the discharge of its above functions :*

- i *Each centre should have the following staff besides a Director: at least two specialists, one in the senior grade and another in the middle level on the Council's payroll. Travel by the staff should be adequately budgeted for.*
- ii *The annual budget of each regional centre should be Rs. 10 lakhs, including a provision for a library and documentation centre. The budget should be financed by the ICSSR and the State Government(s) in the ratio of 50:50.*
- iii *Each regional centre should have an advisory committee consisting of one person from each of the Universities and research institutions in the region, a few officials of the government and a representative of the Council.*
- iv *With regard to the problem of regional imbalances, it is recommended that the States of Assam, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Mysore, Haryana and Orissa, which have the lowest percentage share of ICSSR resources and research projects, be recognised as underdeveloped areas for purposes of social science research, and that the development of research in these States receive the special attention of the regional centre concerned. Special attention and priority may also be given by the Council to research programmes bearing on, and originating from, these underdeveloped areas.*

ENCOURAGEMENT TO YOUNGER SOCIAL SCIENTISTS

V 12 The problems of younger social scientists who wish to do research were repeatedly brought up during all the discussions the Committee held at the different venues. References were made to the lack of recognition for young lecturers and professors in affiliated colleges remote from major centres of research, and lack of facilities, opportunities and generally of encouragement to such young teachers to undertake research. Many pointed out that younger social scientists sometimes suffered also from the indifference of the heads of departments who would not forward the former's research proposals to the ICSSR.

V 12 i A number of suggestions were put forward to remedy this state of affairs. It was felt that younger social scientists should be given some seed money for formulating and submitting research schemes. Also they might need to get away from their work places to consult other libraries and research workers. In such cases grants for travel, charges for computer (where necessary) and approved consultants' fees should be paid to them. They should also have access to office accommodation and cheap lodging facilities at camp. It was suggested that young research workers employed on ICSSR-sponsored research projects should be considered for doctoral fellowships after the projects had been completed. Universities should permit the researchers to use the research work done by them on an ICSSR-supported project for their doctoral dissertations. A list should be maintained of persons who had assisted in the successful completion of projects along with a record of the detailed remarks of the project directors on them, and the ICSSR should help in their placement. Above all, in matters of recruitment and promotion, their research record should be given due weight. It would help if special posts were created to promote researchers of recognised merit. It was emphasized that there was need to change several University rules and regulations so that arbitrary decisions at the top did not stand in the way of the prospects of younger staff.

V 12 ii Considering the unfavourable circumstances in which younger social scientists have to function in affiliated colleges and University departments and their large number (more than ten thousand), the Committee is convinced that there is a strong case for special encouragement and enabling facilities in order to enthuse them for research and to develop their capability. For a definition, the Committee regards professional researchers and teachers below 35 years of age and working in University departments, research institutions or affiliated colleges as young social scientists who qualify for special treatment. They should possess two years

of research and/or teaching experience after completing their post-graduate course. And they should have to their credit at least one research publication in a professional journal.

V 12 iii *In order to encourage and assist such younger social scientists, the Committee recommends :*

i *The ICSSR should make efforts to identify the younger social scientists and encourage them. It should be the special endeavour of the Council to identify talent in affiliated colleges where there are more social scientists than in the Universities. This could be done in the following ways. a Younger social scientists may be identified through the papers they publish in professional journals or from information about them given by other distinguished social scientists. b Headquarters staff may go round the country scouting for talented younger social scientists. c The identification and encouragement of younger social scientists should be a major responsibility of the regional centres.*

ii *The ICSSR should extend concrete assistance and concessions to the younger social scientists. Such assistance may take the following forms. a Earmark for them 100 research grants during a calendar year, each grant of not more than Rs. 10,000. b Fifty per cent of the doctoral fellowships should be earmarked for them. c They should be given partial research fellowships to enable them to do research during vacations. d The ICSSR should provide consultancy assistance to the younger scholars in the form of seed money for formulating and designing research proposals, preferably through its regional centres. e Travel grants, and fees for professional guidance should be paid to them in the larger centres where they will have an opportunity to consult other libraries and fellow researchers. They should also have access to office accommodation and inexpensive lodging facilities at camp. f Young research workers employed on projects sponsored by the ICSSR should be considered for doctoral fellowships and loans on the completion of their projects. g The ICSSR should maintain a list of persons who have assisted in the successful completion of projects, and help in their placement. h The rule of not paying an honorarium to project directors could be relaxed in the case of younger social scientists directing research projects. i When younger social scientists are identified, they should be invited to participate in seminars, as members of the research programme committees and disciplinary committees of the regional centres and of the Council. j Universities and colleges may be requested to recognise participation in good seminars as official duty. k Younger social scientists should similarly be eligible for sabbatical leave for research. l Rules preventing younger social scientists as well as*

others from holding joint appointments should be relaxed. Also provision should be made for buying their time for research.

PROCEDURES

V 13 Procedures for Screening and Approval of Project Proposals: The Committee reviewed the procedures for screening and approval of project proposals in the light of comments and suggestions made by the social scientists at the meetings with the Review Committee in all the venues and through replies to questionnaires. As a result of these consultations, the Committee feels that there is need of evolving and adopting objective criteria in selecting and approving research projects to be supported by the ICSSR. There is also need for reducing the time (now it is between nine months and a year or more) taken for screening and approving project proposals. The present procedures need to be amended so that the researcher proposing a project gets an opportunity to meet the consultants and obtain their help in reformulating the project design.

V 13 i In order to realise these objectives, the Committee recommends that:

a The screening and approval/rejection of project proposals should, as a rule, be completed within six months of the receipt of the proposal.

b To realise this result in practice, suitable measures to be taken should include the following:

i The Council, on the recommendation of its Secretariat, may reject all unworthy project proposals directly without referring them to consultants.

ii All projects worth further consideration may be referred to consultants.

iii All projects, which are recommended by the consultants and certified as not requiring further improvements, may be cleared by the Council.

iv When the research project committee accepts a certain recommendation regarding the project application made by the consultant, it should normally become the decision of the Council.

v In order to safeguard the interests of the younger social scientists, the applicants and consultants may remain anonymous and the project kept confidential in the first instance. But for proposals on which the consultants have made favourable comments, procedures should be established for consultation between the applicant and the consultants at the request of the former.

- vi *If the consultants require the project applicant to revise the proposal, a meeting with the consultants may be arranged to expedite an acceptable revision of the proposal.*
- vii *When there are two or more project proposals with a common or similar subject, the ICSSR may arrange a seminar where the consultants and applicants can meet together and discuss the proposals and refine them.*
- viii *In order to enable the applicant to get adequate help and guidance in developing the project design and in carrying through his research project, one of the two consultants may be taken from the applicant's region.*
- ix *Project applications, if so desired by the applicant, could be submitted through the regional centres which will forward them to the ICSSR with their own comments and recommendations.*
- x *Project proposals with a regional bearing and having regional aspects may be examined by the relevant regional centre in the first instance.*
- xi *In the case of inter-disciplinary research programmes, the appropriate committees will screen the project proposals.*
- xii *Disciplinary committees should be consulted in establishing the lists of consultants and programme committees, and the panel of consultants for inter-disciplinary projects.*
- c *There is no need to change the present rule of not paying honoraria to project directors. This may, however, be relaxed in the case of younger social scientists.*
- d *In view of rising costs, overhead charges paid for each project should be raised from five to 10 per cent.*

V 13 ii *University Procedures*: Some social scientists represented to the Committee that the delays caused by University procedures in getting the research grants released and in recruiting the needed research staff proved to be a great handicap in research work. They suggested that the finances released by the ICSSR should be placed at the disposal of the project directors who should be allowed to open and operate an account. The Committee also received representations from University staff about the need for taking into account the teacher's research work in computing his total work load. The Committee discussed these problems with some vice-chancellors and registrars at the different centres which it visited.

V 13 iii During these discussions it was given out that, in some Universities, the problem of recruiting research personnel, was not a serious one

as they were employed for the duration of the project only and such temporary appointments were made by the heads of departments themselves under formal intimation to the registrar. In some other Universities a committee consisting of the vice-chancellor, the registrar, the head of the department and the project director concerned made such *ad hoc* appointments.

V 13 iv *Project Funds*: Inasmuch as the University was held responsible for project funds, they had to be administered according to its financial rules and regulations. It was not possible to have a separate fund to be directly administered by the heads of departments and project directors. It was further said in support of the existing arrangement that financial regulations did not really impede quick and timely disbursement of research funds as the heads of departments and project directors were free to draw advances as and when they needed them. Heads of departments and project directors should not moreover be distracted from research concerns by administrative duties and responsibilities. The actual delegation of financial responsibilities to the heads of departments and project directors was likely to create problems.

V 13 v While accepting these explanations, the Committee feels the need for procedures in some Universities which would expedite recruitment of research staff needed for ICSSR projects and for the timely disbursement of Council grants.

V 13 vi *Accordingly it is recommended that the ICSSR request the Universities:*

- a *To arrange for the recruitment of research staff for ICSSR projects by the head of the department in consultation with the vice-chancellor and the project director concerned;*
- b *To adopt financial procedures which would permit the project directors to draw advances from research grants sanctioned to them as and when they need the money for their work; and*
- c *In reckoning the work load of staff members, to treat their research work as time spent on official duty.*

THE COUNCIL AND PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

V 14 The Committee envisages a significant role for professional associations in ICSSR's new set-up. They deserve the latter's help and encouragement as it believes that they are necessary for bringing together the social scientists of a particular discipline on a forum of their own and for promoting scholarly contacts and exchanges among them. The associations

could also help in upgrading teaching at the undergraduate as well as post-graduate levels and generally help in the maintenance of academic standards.

V 14 i *Accordingly it is recommended that the ICSSR*

—Support social science organizations which have had a minimum life of five years, enjoy a nationwide membership, and publish a well-circulated journal of high standard dealing with topics of national importance;

—Maintain a list of such social science associations;

—Help them in publishing journals, holding seminars, and conducting their academic activities;

—Double the present financial aid given to the associations for the publication of journals to enable them to meet the rising costs of production.

DOCUMENTATION CENTRES AND DATA BANKS

V 15 The Committee has noted the general satisfaction expressed by many social scientists with the Council's programme for developing documentation centres and data banks as well as their request that these facilities be made more accessible through the regional centres.

V 15 i Some have pointed out that, though a beginning has been made in the acquisition of published periodicals and important serials in social sciences published from India not to mention catalogues, dictionaries, etc., relatively less effort has gone into the acquisition of important unpublished materials. The Committee feels that it would be a great help to the community of social scientists if original copies of unpublished research reports, which have received the support of ICSSR and other agencies, official surveys and documents of committees and commissions are acquired and kept at the National Documentation Centre. If reprographic facilities become available at a future date, the reproduction of parts of unpublished material required by the research scholars will become easy.

DATA BANKS

V 15 ii The Committee has received several suggestions regarding the data to be stored in data banks. One of them proposes that efforts be made to collect the data already available with such agencies as the Research Projects Committee of the Planning Commission, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Reserve Bank of India, the various economics and statistics bureaux of the States and the census office. Data, continuously generated by agencies, private organizations and individual researchers, if not salvaged in time, would be lost to scholarship for good. Barring such organizations

as the NSS, which collect data regularly, most of them have no data retrieval system. Stock must be taken immediately of the existing data store with different institutions. If necessary, these institutions may be specially requested and financially supported so that the data may be preserved until such time that data banks become operational. Many social scientists have complained that their research work is considerably handicapped by the government's security rules regarding classified information. (This complaint has been alluded to before in these pages.) The further suggestion was made that confidential information should also be collected and stored in data banks and supplied to researchers as required. The data available only in regional languages can be better preserved and used at the projected regional centres.

V 15 iii *Functions*: It has been mentioned that data banks should design training programmes to foster data consciousness among producers and users. In the present systems, there takes place considerable duplication in data collection because research workers are ignorant of the types of data being collected by government departments. The fuller utilization of the available data would go a long way towards maximizing the value of present efforts at data collection. Data banks can promote the fuller utilization of the existing data by increasing the quantum of information collected, redefining concepts, reviewing available data from time to time and suggesting possible research uses.

V 15 iv It has been contended that the Dewey decimal system adopted for classification of books in general libraries is not suitable for specialized research libraries. They want the documentation centres to develop and adopt a more detailed system of classification so as to serve the needs of research scholars. Others have pointed to the need of more liberal travel grants and adequate residential facilities at the national and regional centres to enable the social scientists to take advantage of the documentation and data services available at these centres.

V 15 v The Committee agrees with all these suggestions and reiterates that systematically collected, scientifically preserved and meaningfully utilized documentation and data are necessary for the progress of social science research. The Committee feels therefore that the development of documentation centres and data banks should receive high priority in ICSSR policies for promotion of social science research.

V 15 vi *In the light of this it is recommended that*

i *Original copies of unpublished ICSSR-sponsored research project reports, official surveys, reports of research works supported by the*

Research Programmes Committee, short articles published in journals, etc. should be acquired and kept at the National Documentation Centre. Reprographic facilities should be made available at the centre.

ii *To overcome difficulties experienced by social scientists in obtaining government publications, the ICSSR should prepare a monthly list of all government publications and send it out to Universities and other research institutions. In addition, the ICSSR could also stock these publications and supply them to social scientists, Universities and research institutions on a subscription-service basis.*

iii *The reference library at the National Documentation Centre should be strengthened. Documentation should entail a variety of operations ranging from the holding of books, periodicals and journals to the making of abstracts, preparation of indexes, bibliographies, etc.*

iv *To solve the problem of the non-availability of official records which are classified as confidential, the ICSSR should meet with heads of the government departments to negotiate and arrange for the selective release of classified public documents to social scientists on an exclusive basis.*

v *To meet the needs of social scientists working in the States, documentation units should be established at the regional centres (See para V.11.v, p. 139.) and strengthened where they already exist.*

vi *Each regional centre should have a core library of social science books, a data bank, documentation services, and command residential facilities.*

vii *Each regional documentation centre should assemble and classify all documents which are available only in the language of that region.*

viii *To meet the needs of specialized research, the books stocked in the documentation centres should be classified in a more detailed manner than is possible with the Dewey decimal classification.*

ix *A census of the data available with other agencies and institutions should be undertaken and arrangements made for their preservation. Until the ICSSR is able to operate its own data banks, the Council may financially support the existing agencies and institutions which store and preserve social science information of interest to the data banks. All these data should eventually be assembled and stored in ICSSR's own data banks which would then continue the work in an intensified manner.*

x *The data classified as "confidential" under government rules should be collected by the ICSSR and retained in its data banks. The information needed for purposes of social analysis may be supplied after retabulating the data to conform to the relevant security rules.*

xi *Data, which are available only in the regional languages, should be collected and stored in regional data banks attached to regional centres.*

xii *The data to be preserved in data banks should satisfy certain minimum criteria, such as precision, reliability, clear conceptualization, organization on a scientific basis. Priority should be given to the collection of data relating to priority programmes of research as recommended on pp. 126-8. Research priorities mentioned in the Trend Reports and seminars held subsequently to their publication should be given the next preference by the data banks.*

xiii *In order to create data consciousness among the producers and users of data and promote the use-value of the data stored, the ICSSR should, through its data banks, undertake the following measures :*

a Improvement of the data that are being systematically collected by the official agencies by marginally increasing the quantum of information to be collected or suitably redefining the underlying concepts of collection so as to increase their use-value;

b Reviewing the available data from time to time and indicating the research which may be able to use the available data;

c Training researchers on how to identify and use data sources required for their research.

UTILIZATION OF RESEARCH

V 16 The Committee's attention was repeatedly drawn to the poor utilization of social science research results by the public as well as private agencies and organizations for whose benefit they are available. The point was made again that there was a communication gap between the producers and users of research caused by the users' lack of knowledge of research being done in different social sciences, irrelevance and unrelatedness of research to the specific needs and problems of the users, and the absence of contacts between researchers and users.

V 16 i *Better Research Utilization:* The Committee is of the opinion that the lack of adequate utilization of research findings does not conduce to the growth of social science research and necessary steps should be taken to promote the utilization of research results produced by the social scientists. Action is required on the part of the social scientists themselves to choose their research problems and priorities keeping in view needs of prospective users, to raise the quality of their work and suit their choice of methodologies, objectives and end-products to the needs of the users of research in government, industry, business and other areas. In their

turn, the users should adopt new orientations towards social science research, cultivate a better awareness of their own requirements in terms of research categories and be prepared generally to utilize the knowledge produced by the social scientists in solving their problems. Thus a major portion of the responsibility for increasing the utilization of research rests with the research producers and users themselves. The ICSSR's can only be the minor role of bringing these two together for dialogue and mutual consultation, giving timely publicity to research results in a manner that is attractive and intelligible to the users.

V 16 ii *On this subject, the Committee recommends that :*

i *The Council should bring about collaboration between the social scientists and the major users of social science research in the identification and definition of problems requiring solution through action-oriented studies.*

ii *The Council should help the social scientists in finding suitable, well-appointed places where they can apply their research results on an experimental basis, and test and validate them for wider use. To this end, it should endeavour to forge links with potential users of research, activate an interest among them in social science research, and induce them to permit social scientists to apply, test and validate their research results within their firms or concerns.*

iii *Social science research data, which is often couched in unintelligibly technical language, should be supplied through the documentation centre to the users in a form and language which will permit ready understanding and assimilation to purpose. Furthermore, the ICSSR could classify and compile the recommendations contained in Ph.D. theses on industry, region or government and publish them so that the policy-making agencies and other potential users would take note of them and comment on their feasibility. This would also provide opportunities for the exchange of views and opinions between researchers and users.*

iv *Users of research should be represented on all the research programme committees to facilitate joint deliberations and action by the researchers and users on research programmes.*

v *In a few carefully selected research programmes, provision may be made for a continuous dialogue between the researchers and users at different stages of the research programme with a view to promoting mutual understanding of needs and requirements at every stage.*

vi *Universities may be requested to incorporate tested and utilized*

research results produced by the social scientists into the teaching system at the undergraduate and post-graduate levels.

vii *Wherever necessary, Universities may be persuaded to modify their existing rules that disallow members of the staff from functioning as consultants to the government or to private agencies.*

viii *The ICSSR should impress on social scientists the need of social productivity in research. The researchers must accordingly rise above the confines of their discipline-based identities and collaborate with their colleagues in other disciplines and work with them on inter-disciplinary problem-oriented research programmes.*

ix *The various government departments and agencies should also be urged to make greater use of social science research and involve more social scientists in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of their policies and programmes. To begin with, the Council may request the Ministry of Education to utilize relevant research in making the various agencies under its direct patronage more effective in terms of performance and implementation of policies and programmes.*

x *The medical, agricultural and natural scientists and engineering technologists also need the co-operation of the social scientists. There has been much less interaction between these two groups than is necessary. The ICSSR should endeavour to establish links with the CSIR, ICAR, ICMR and other agencies with a view to promoting interaction between the two groups and thereby facilitate the greater use of social science research in the scientific and technological development of the country as well as in the control of the processes of social change and institution-building.*

xi *It may be advisable to bring together the organised bodies such as the employers' and management associations and central trade union organizations including the Kisan Sabhas and to present them with the relevant social science research results in order to evoke their interest and elicit their support and patronage for the further exploration of the problems. The ICSSR may take the initiative in this regard.*

xii *Very often research results become outdated if not published immediately. To obviate this, the ICSSR may extend support to the publication of research results which, in its opinion, have high utilization potential.*

PARTICIPATION IN AND ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

V 17 *Governmental Procedures:* The Committee notes with concern that exemption under the income-tax, exemption from customs duty on import of equipment, financial assistance for going abroad and exemption

from the travel tax available to researchers in the natural and physical sciences have not been extended to social scientists. In all these cases social scientists are not treated on terms of equality with natural scientists. The Committee feels strongly that such discrimination is unwarranted and acts as a deterrent to social science research which has as crucial a role as that of the natural sciences and technology in the country's development.

V 17 i Therefore the Committee recommends the following measures to place the social sciences on a footing of equality with the natural and physical sciences, and extend to social scientists the same facilities as those available to the natural and physical scientists :

a The definition of "Scientific Research", as given in the Income-Tax Act of 1961, Section 2.5 (4) (1), includes only research in natural sciences and others but does not include research in social sciences. This is the root cause of all the other discriminations. So this provision of the Income-Tax Act must be suitably amended to bring social science research within the scope of the term "Scientific Research" above.

b The Central Government Notification No. 169/67 dated September, 26, 1969 should also be amended in order to enable the social science departments to import scientific instruments and equipment needed for research free of customs duty.

c The present allowance of Rs. 5,000 per person allowed to social scientists going abroad for research should be increased to Rs. 10,000 which is the allowance admissible to natural scientists for the same purpose.

d Social scientists should be eligible for exemption from the travel tax in the same manner as the natural scientists are.

e The privileges enjoyed by the natural scientists of exemption from S.R. 12 should be extended to social scientists also.

f The Council should continue to make representations to the government to secure for social sciences and the scientists themselves the same status, privilege and conditions as those applicable to the natural, medical and agricultural scientists.

PARTICIPATION IN AND ORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

V 18 The Committee's attention was repeatedly called to the disincentive of increasing governmental control over aspects of the social scientist's international vocation. The reference is to the onerous regulations governing the organization of international conferences by the Universities and learned bodies in India. It was represented to the Committee that time-consuming and negative procedures were being followed in the clearance

of invitations received by social scientists to participate in international meetings. There are also special rules restrictive in effect of foreign social scientists who wish to undertake research in India.

V 18 i The Committee is aware that the State is committed to the promotion of international scientific co-operation by virtue of the parliamentary resolution on science policy and its membership of the United Nations and the UNESCO. The Committee recognises that there are two issues that arise from the social science community's international relations. There are the issues connected with national interest and security which are the responsibility of the appropriate ministries of the government. In this connection the Committee's attention was drawn by official spokesmen to the non-academic political activities in which some foreign research scholars have been engaged. There are also academic aspects involving the development of the sciences, such as collaborative research on common themes, exchange of views and documentation on scientific break-throughs and inter-disciplinary studies on emerging national and international problems.

V 18 ii *Against this complex situation and in accordance with para ten of the memorandum of association which, inter alia, provides that the Council advise the government on "collaborative arrangements in social science research with foreign agencies", the Committee recommends the following to the government in so far as the academic aspects of the issues are concerned :*

a *The ICSSR continue to be consulted with regard to the academic value of the research studies proposed by foreign scholars in India.*

b *The ICSSR be required to advise the government on the academic desirability and value of the participation of Indian scientists in international meetings—a provision which would also avoid bureaucratization of the approved procedures. Procedures must be so streamlined as to facilitate quick and timely disposal of social scientists' applications submitted in this connection.*

c *The rules for the organization of international meetings make provision for the countries invited to such meetings nominating their scientists, subject of course to the usual provision applicable to all foreign nationals wishing to enter the country.*

ORGANIZATION & STRUCTURE OF THE ICSSR SECRETARIAT

V 19 The new research priorities recommended for adoption by the ICSSR and the new implementation tasks proposed for it call for a streng-

thening of the Council staff and the re-organization of its structure. The Committee, while making these recommendations, has taken into account the basic premises contained in the ICSSR's policy statement and a special report by the Member-Secretary, Shri J. P. Naik. It has also taken cognizance of the report of the Ishwar Dayal Committee which looked into the organization of the ICSSR and its administrative system. These reports, together with the recommendations concerning the new research priorities, form the basis for the following recommendations by this Committee which seek to strengthen and re-organize the ICSSR Secretariat.

V 20 It will be recalled that the Committee considered the possibility of two alternative organization designs depending on the nature of the positions of the Chairman and the Secretary of the Council and recommended either design depending on the persons available. (See pp. 120-2.) *The Committee now proceeds to make the following further recommendations based on those alternatives. Two alternative organization structures for the ICSSR Secretariat have been proposed in the diagrams on pp.154-7.*

i *According to these organization designs, there will be five Directors who will be concerned with inter-disciplinary research programmes in 12 priority areas of research as well as research in the area of the seven major disciplines and others related to these. It is not enough that they have strong roots in any one particular discipline. It will be desirable, if not necessary, for them to have proven abilities and interest in some, at any rate, of the cognate social sciences so that they can appreciate the problems and issues associated with multi- and inter-disciplinary research.*

a *There will be the requisite number of Deputy and Assistant Directors working with each of the Directors.*

b *The five Directors will actively collaborate in the allocation of research grants on a priority basis. As this is a delicate task, they will work either under the full-time Chairman or the full-time Member-Secretary acting as the coordinator.*

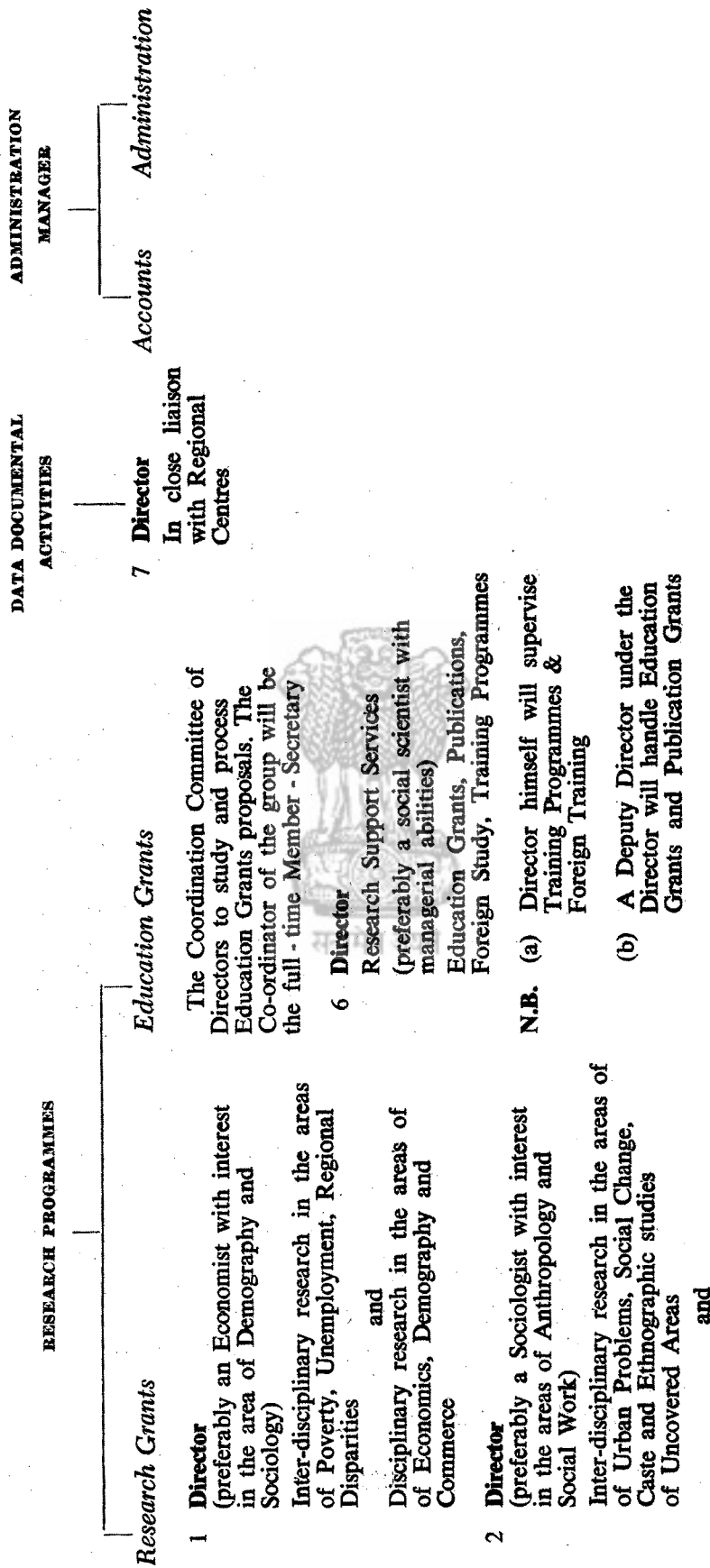
ii *There will be a Director for the Research Support Service. In view of the importance of his function, he will directly handle training programmes and foreign study. A Deputy Director under him will be concerned with both education and publication grants.*

a *Since the Directors in charge of inter-disciplinary research will also have an active interest in the education grant proposals, they will work as a team (along with the Director for Research Support Service) under the leadership either of the full-time Chairman or of the full-time Member-Secretary as the case may be, so that the co-ordination function does not suffer.*

Design I

BASIC SECRETARIAT STRUCTURE

PART-TIME CHAIRMAN AND FULL-TIME MEMBER-SECRETARY



Inter-disciplinary research in the
areas of Process of Development and
National Integration

and

Disciplinary research in Political Science
and Public Administration

4 **Director**

(preferably a Psychologist with interest
in Management)

Inter-disciplinary research in the areas of
Public Sector, Student Unrest and
Violence

and

Disciplinary research in Psychology
and Management

5 **Director**

(preferably with interest in International
Relations and Geo-Politics & may come
from International Relations or Geography)
Inter-disciplinary research in an Area Study
of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh or Sri Lanka
etc,

and

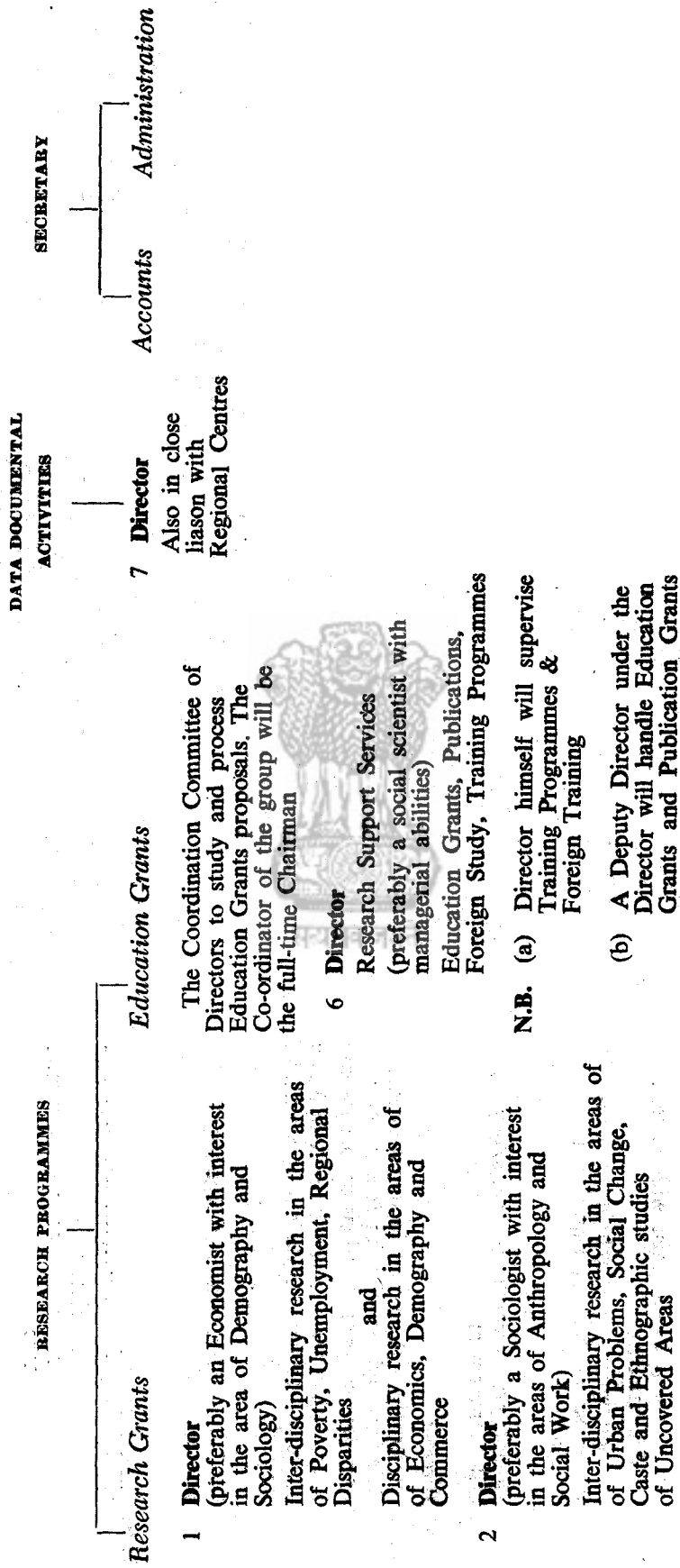
Disciplinary research in Geography
and International Relations

N.B. Under the Chairmanship of the Member-
Secretary, the five Directors will deal with
the issues of priority allocations of re-
search grants, etc. subject to the Council's
policy guidance

Design II

BASIC SECRETARIAT STRUCTURE

FULL-TIME CHAIRMAN



Inter-disciplinary research in the areas of Process of Development and National Integration

and

Disciplinary research in Political Science and Public Administration

4 Director

(preferably a Psychologist with interest in Management)

Inter-disciplinary research in the areas of Public Sector, Student Unrest and Violence

and

Disciplinary research in Psychology and Management

5 Director

(preferably with interest in International Relations and Geo-Politics & may come from International Relations or Geography)

Inter-disciplinary research in an Area Study of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh or Sri Lanka

and

Disciplinary research in Geography and International Relations

N.B. Under the authority of the Chairman, the five Directors will deal with the issues of priority allocation of research grants, etc. subject to the Council's policy guidance



N.B.

Since the Secretary will be the head of the two administrative wings; senior level personnel will not be necessary to head the accounting function as well as the administration function

iii *The Director for the Data Documentation Centre will maintain close liaison with the Regional Documentation Centres.*

iv *Should the organization be headed by a full-time Member-Secretary, it is conceivable that the accounts and administration functions can be combined under an Administration Manager who will be assisted by a person drawn from the Subordinate Accounts Service to head the accounts group and the Administration Manager will himself head the administration group.*

a *Should, however, the ICSSR be headed by a full-time Chairman, then the Secretary himself will head the accounts and the administration functions. In that case, two junior officers may assist him, one each in accounts and administration.*

SOME ELEMENTS OF PERSONNEL POLICY

V 21 i *Insofar as the professional staff are concerned—directors and deputy directors primarily—it will be essential to draw such social scientists as are not only good managers of research but also sound researchers themselves. In order to set up a motivation in them for Council function and induce them to join, it may be desirable to develop special schemes and offer them opportunities of and facilities for research of their own (such as research assistants). They may allocate a part of their time to their own research project.*

ii *The professional staff may be encouraged to function also as research guides for Ph D students in different Universities. This will make for their active interest in research, and, additionally, help them to maintain close liaison with University colleagues.*

iii *The Council may offer leave with pay to the professional staff for undertaking specific research projects and/or editing their research work for publication. This facility can be given to professional staff for a year at a time in return for services rendered over three consecutive years.*

iv *The non-professional staff should enjoy service conditions and other facilities which compare favourably with those of their opposite numbers working in CSIR, ICAR & ICMR.*

a *Non-professional staff may furthermore be encouraged to upgrade their knowledge and skills with a view to the betterment of their career. They may accordingly be granted leave with pay so that they may appear for University examinations or those of professional associations such as the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants.*

FINANCE

V 22 The Committee has carefully looked into the financial requirements of the ICSSR in the light of new research priorities and new tasks recommended by the Committee. To finance the new programmes and the new administrative structure, the Council will need a large sum of money—much larger than the resources than it commands at present. The Committee feels that no efforts should be spared to place at the disposal of the Council adequate financial resources if it is effectively to discharge its new duties and responsibilities in the cause of social science research.

i On the basis of the requirements of the new programmes, regional centres, strengthened secretariat staff, the documentation centre and data archives, *the Committee recommends that the following budget be adopted for the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods :*

Table No. 19
THE ICSSR BUDGET FOR FIFTH & SIXTH PLANS

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Fifth Plan</i>	<i>Sixth Plan</i>
	<i>(in rupees)</i>	
1 Administration	50,00,000	50,00,000
2 FELLOWSHIPS		
<i>a</i> Senior Fellowships	58,50,000	84,00,000
<i>b</i> Post-Doctoral Fellowships		
<i>c</i> Doctoral Fellowships		
3 Regional Centres	1,50,00,000	3,00,00,000
4 National Documentation Centre	50,00,000	75,00,000
5 National Fellowships	3,00,000	3,00,000
6 Publication Grants	3,00,000	6,00,000
7 TRAVEL GRANTS		
<i>a</i> Indians going abroad	22,50,000	22,50,000
<i>b</i> Foreign scholars coming to India		
8 Contingency Grants	5,00,000	5,00,000
9 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		
<i>a</i> University and non-University Centres (10)	12,00,000	18,00,000
<i>b</i> Books & Equipment	25,00,000	37,50,000
<i>c</i> Fellowships (300)	18,00,000	27,00,000
<i>d</i> Ad hoc courses (10 a year)	15,00,000	15,00,000
10 Seminars, Conferences and Workshops (5 per year)	7,50,000	7,50,000

11	Professional Organizations	5,00,000	7,50,000
12	RESEARCH PROGRAMMES		
	<i>a</i> Inter-disciplinary and disciplinary priority programmes	3,40,00,000	5,10,00,000
13	<i>Ad hoc</i> Research Projects	1,28,65,000	1,92,97,500
14	NETWORK OF ICSSR CENTRES		
	<i>a</i> 10 University Centres	67,00,000	1,00,50,000
	<i>b</i> 6 Research Institutions	2,00,00,000	3,00,00,000
Total :		11,60,15,000	17,61,47,500

For details see Annex 1 to this Chapter.

ii *The Committee recommends that, in order to make available the money needed by the ICSSR during the Fifth and Sixth Plan periods, social science research outlays should be planned as part of the one per cent of the GNP outlay for Science and Technology Research. At least five per cent of the GNP outlay for Science and Technology Research should be allocated for social science research as is done in many other countries and as recommended by the Asian Conference on Teaching and Research in Social Sciences, 1973. Recommendation 3.9.1 says: "As recommended by the UNO and UNESCO, the member states in Asia should provide a minimum of 1 per cent of GNP for research and development by the end of the decade, and at least 5 per cent of these allocations should be earmarked for social science research."*³ *At present, India is spending annually about Rs. 250 million on Research and Development in the natural, technological, agricultural and medical sciences and only around Rs. 25 million on research in the social sciences. This serious imbalance should be rectified by planning the social science research outlays at five per cent of the outlay on Science and Technology Research which is itself to be one per cent of the GNP.*

RELATIONS WITH OTHER AGENCIES

V 23 The many compulsions of multi-disciplinary and applied research make it necessary for the Council to establish working relationships with other agencies like the UGC, CSIR, ICAR, ICMR, the Planning Commission and the ICHR. The Committee had discussions with the heads of all these agencies. As a result of these discussions certain guidelines have been worked out for joint action and co-operation between the ICSSR

³**Asian Conference on Teaching and Research : A Resume**; p. 19; Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla; May 21-26, 1973.

and other agencies, and agreements were reached with them on the proposals made in this section of the report.

V 23 i *It is recommended that the Council follow this up and evolve a working relationship with other agencies on the basis of the following guidelines worked out for co-operation and collaboration with the agencies concerned.*

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION

V 23 ii *Proposed "Guidelines of the UGC/ICSSR Co-operation for the Promotion of Social Science Teaching and Research".*

i *Principle: The UGC and ICSSR will co-operate in the development of social science teaching and research with a view effectively to serving the community of scholars.*

ii *Teaching and Research: Based on the principle of unity of teaching and research and within the inter-agency co-operative frame, the UGC will carry the major responsibility for the development and diversification of teaching of the social sciences and the feeding of research into University teaching. ICSSR will be the major agent for the promotion of uncharted fields including methodology teaching and training and sponsored research undertaken by University departments. It will also help the UGC and Universities in the restructuring of the teaching courses. On the basis of UGC's programme to raise the quality of teaching and social science research, the ICSSR will help researchers develop a national commitment and increase their use in the country.*

iii *Inter-disciplinary, Trans-disciplinary and Applied Research: The UGC and the ICSSR will both be concerned with the development of inter-disciplinary and trans-disciplinary research. In some problem areas, they will form joint committees to guide research activities. The UGC's efforts will be centred in the Universities, which the ICSSR will help. ICSSR will concern itself with collaborative and applied research in both University and non-University institutions and with the research programmes of non-University institutions and centres.*

iv *New Areas: The UGC and ICSSR will co-operate and in appropriate cases, integrate their efforts in the development of the new areas of social science research, such as area studies and international relations, population studies (for whose development within the Universities, the UGC will be the agent), environmental studies (the last two areas involving co-operation with scientific councils), poverty, etc.*

v *Trends: The UGC will keep under review University trends in social science teaching and related research. The ICSSR will be responsible*

for review and updating of the trends in research in the social sciences. The UGC and ICSSR will establish common disciplinary standing committees to keep under review teaching and research in the sciences and advise on the follow-up action arising from the conclusions of the Trend Report.

vi Forms of Assistance: The UGC and ICSSR will offer research grants and fellowships assistance in the discharge of their functions, with ICSSR specializing in building up documentation services, post-doctoral and doctoral fellowships and research grants for programmes and projects in the areas referred to in the previous paragraphs.

vii The implementation of the guidelines will be ensured by a UGC/ICSSR Committee of six persons, each agency appointing half the members, with the chairmanship rotating annually between the two agencies. Acting on the advice of subject panels of the two agencies, the Committee will pay particular attention to the development and working of co-operative and/or joint programmes. It will also be responsible for keeping these guidelines under review.

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

V 23 iii Guidelines for CSIR/ICSSR Co-operation Proposed for Discussion and Negotiation between CSIR and ICSSR

i Principle: Interaction between sciences is the growing need of the hour. The CSIR and ICSSR will organize their activities appropriately to meet this need.

ii Exchanging Information: The two Councils will exchange publications and documents of interest to each other, including in particular the ICSSR volumes on Trends in Social Sciences Research and the NCST documents on the Science Plan.

iii Consultation: The two Councils will consult with each other with regard to their studies and publications in areas of mutual interest or competence at an early stage of the project in question.

iv Co-operative Programmes: The two Councils will promote and support programmes in major areas of common interest to the natural, technological and social sciences, such as: Technology transfer; Cost-benefit analysis; Mathematical models; Systems theory and cybernetics; Man and environment; Social pre-conditions and consequences of industrialization; Science and society; Science, technology and development. The ICSSR will co-operate with the CSIR in the further elaboration of the Science Plan for the Fifth Plan with regard to the social sciences input into it.

v Joint Projects: In common fields of operation, such as Geography, Industrial and Urban Development, Anthropology, and so forth, agreement with each other or jointly may be worked out as appropriate.

vi Machinery: The two Councils will set up a Standing Committee to apply these guidelines of co-operation and keep them under review.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

V 23 iv *Guidelines for ICAR/ICSSR Co-operation Proposed for Discussion and Negotiation between the ICAR and the ICSSR.*

i *Except in certain areas, such as home economics, rural sociology and agricultural economics, there has been little interaction between the agricultural and the social sciences. Future co-operation between the two Councils should attempt to fill this gap.*

ii *The ICAR is engaged in promoting both the highly decentralised technology and joint cultivation in whole village development schemes. In the study of pre-conditions for these programmes as well as in the use of cost-benefit analysis for the new agricultural practices and experiments, there is a growing area of feasible co-operation between the agricultural and social sciences.*

iii *As the ICSSR promotional programmes bear increasingly on the Fifth Plan priorities, there will be a number of research projects in the area of agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forests, on which the ICSSR would need to consult the ICAR, and plan and operate programmes, jointly or in consultation with each other.*

iv *It is recommended that a Standing Committee of six members of the ICAR and ICSSR be formed*

—to promote the interaction of agricultural and social sciences;

—to develop joint programmes;

—to review projects in which agricultural and social science research components are proposed; and

—to recommend to the two Councils joint or agreed programmes and projects.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

V 23 v i *Guidelines for ICMR/ICSSR Collaboration: There is need for increasing interaction and co-operation in inter-disciplinary research in the medical and the social sciences.*

ii *In the area of medical education, the ICSSR could organise, with ICMR, orientation courses for medical teachers in the area of preventive*

social medicine. Similar work should be undertaken in the area of social content of medical education.

iii Joint seminars of social scientists and doctors should be organised to deal with common problems starting with the theme : "Social Science and Medical Education".

iv Joint panels of the two councils should be set up to examine inter-disciplinary research programmes to be launched in such areas as : Family Planning; Hospital Administration and Management; Environmental Pollution; and Community Medicine

v In the light of the above, the two Councils will examine the possibility of setting up a permanent standing committee for promoting collaborative research.

INDIAN COUNCIL OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

V 23 vi The Committee has discussed with the Chairman of the ICHR the nature of the co-operation and collaboration to be established between the two Councils. It is agreed that the two Councils should exist and function separately but should establish a machinery for joint action and co-operation. It is recommended that the ICSSR pursue this matter and establish the machinery for such co-operation with the ICHR.

PLANNING COMMISSION

V 23 vii The ICSSR and the RPC will act on the following guidelines :

a Both the RPC and the ICSSR are engaged in social science research. The research so far sponsored by the ICSSR has not been of great use to the Planning Commission.

b The principal division between the work of the two agencies is that the Planning Commission conducts or sponsors research for its immediate and short-term need. The ICSSR should be increasingly concerned with long-run research which would be of use to the Commission. Some of the areas requiring research during the Fifth Plan include inter-disciplinary research on industrial relations, relationship between economics and law, socialism, fiscal policies, wages and prices in the field of labour, the gap between goals and implementation, worker participation, multi-level planning, development of backward regions and the utilization of indigenous resources.

c The Planning Commission and the ICSSR will establish an agreed list of research priorities in social sciences for the Fifth Plan period indicating those that will be undertaken by the Planning Commission and others that will be sponsored by the Council.

d *In the light of the above, the possibility of setting up a joint panel of the Commission and the Committee should be examined in order to promote research in priority areas.*

RELATIONS WITH GOVERNMENT AND THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

V 23 viii *The Committee examined the question of the ministry of the government to which the ICSSR should be related for purposes of the budget and ministerial responsibility. The present locus in the Ministry of Education has the advantage of facilitating the Council's relationships with the UGC, ICMR, NCERT and other such agencies which are also under the same parent ministry. It can also help to ensure the unity of teaching and research in social sciences. It, however, has the handicap of social science research not being organisationally linked to the general complex of science and technology research in the country. As such a complex does not exist under a single ministry (e.g. medical research, agricultural research and atomic research), the Committee recommends that the ICSSR should continue to be with the Ministry of Education. It also recommends that, with the view to establishing fruitful co-ordination and interaction with other sciences, the ICSSR should find a place in the National Committee of Science and Technology.*

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

V 24 *The need for a high-level professional and autonomous organization of the social scientists is widely felt for promoting relations among the social scientists, developing inter-disciplinary programmes and ensuring the interaction between the natural and social sciences.*

V 24 i *One means of providing for these purposes would be for the National Academy of Sciences to open a section on social sciences and provide in its constitution for a certain number of social scientists on its governing board and a certain number of Fellows to be selected by the academy. This would have the advantage of a single organization for the sciences, emphasize the unity of science and save on overhead costs. The Committee discussed this idea with the Chairman of the National Academy of Sciences. During the discussions, it was pointed out that, as the National Academy of Sciences had been in existence for over 40 years, social sciences would face a certain imbalance, if admitted to it now, both in the matter of the number of fellows elected and that of the governing body members. It was further mentioned that a single organization did not*

necessarily promote inter-disciplinary or joint programmes. The Committee agreed with this line of thinking.

V 24 ii A preferred alternative would be for a National Academy of Social Sciences to be formed which would provide a certain number of places for natural scientists on its governing board as well as a certain number of natural science fellows, with the National Science Academy making similar provisions. Each of the two academies would have two or three scientists from the other academy on its governing board and 40 or 50 fellows from the other academy as part of the fellows attached to it. The two academies could place and develop joint programmes through seminars, conferences and projects, giving expression to the increasing inter-disciplinary nature of scientific problems confronting society. To ensure the autonomy of the academy, an annual budgetary allocation of Rs. 15 lakhs (Rs. 5 lakhs for administration and Rs. 10 lakhs for programmes, awards, symposia, seminars, etc) should be given to it as a block grant by the government.

V 24 iii *In the light of this, it is recommended that the ICSSR takes steps to establish a National Academy of Social Sciences along the lines suggested above.*



CHAPTER VI
SUMMARY OF
CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

VI 1 The conclusions and recommendations of the report are summarised in this Chapter.

CONCLUSIONS

VI 2 Social sciences face certain discriminations as regards governmental concessions and facilities as compared to the natural and physical sciences. (Paras I 16 i & I 16 ii, pp. 14 - 5)

VI 2 i Some Universities have not yet been granted the status of separate disciplines like sociology. (Paras I 9 & I 9 i, pp. 5 - 6)

VI 2 ii In the interests of promoting multi-and inter-disciplinary research, the weaker social sciences should be identified and helped to grow. (Paras I 11 to I 12 iv, pp. 8 - 12)

VI 2 iii There are regional imbalances in the development of the social sciences. (Para I 16 v, p. 16 & Table No. 1.6, Volume II)

VI 2 iv Economics is one of the most developed disciplines using as it does new research methods and techniques. It faces major problems of adaptation of mathematical methods, and the relationship of research to policy formulation. (Paras II 2 i to II 2 iv, pp. 17 - 9) Disciplinary priorities, as seen by economists, have been suggested. (Para II 57, pp. 54 - 6)

VI 2 v A considerable amount of research has been done in political science and research interests are shifting to modern methods of behaviourism, and content and quantitative analysis. Its problems include macro-studies in policy performance, the nature and scope of the subject and its relevance to the Indian situation. (Paras II 4 to II 10 iv, pp. 22 - 7) Disciplinary priorities as outlined by the specialists have been suggested. (Para II 59, pp. 57 - 8)

VI 2 vi Developments in public administration and management research are of recent origin. They are behaviour-oriented and multi-disciplinary or interdisciplinary. In-depth studies of public policy, concepts and theories relating to life problems, and trend studies in management are needed. (Paras II 12 i to II 16 ii, pp. 28 - 31 & II 20 to II 20 v, pp. 32 - 3). Disciplinary priorities as seen by the specialists have been suggested. (Paras II 16 iii, p. 31) & (II 60, pp. 58 - 60).

VI 2 vii Research in anthropology, though recent, has grown fast and new areas in social anthropology research are taking shape. Methodology and disciplinary research gaps have been identified and priorities indicated by experts. (Paras II 21 i to II 23 i, pp. 33 - 7)

VI 2 viii Research in sociology has promoted conceptual and methodological growth but needs to reduce its reliance on Western models. The less developed research areas are highlighted. (Paras II 25 to II 26, pp. 39 - 40) and disciplinary priorities as seen by sociologists set forth. (Para II 56, pp. 52 - 4)

VI 2 ix Research in psychology has made rapid strides but much remains to be done in methodology, experimental psychology and other unresearched areas. (Paras II 28 to II 30 viii, pp. 41 - 3). The disciplinary priorities as seen by the psychologists have been set forth. (Para II 61, pp. 60 - 1)

VI 2 x Geography research is undertaken in the Universities and departments of Government and covers an increasingly wider field. The areas needing special study are identified in Paras II 42 to II 50, pp. 48 - 51. Disciplinary priorities suggested by the geographers are identified in Para II 58, pp. 56 - 7.

VI 2 xi Much of current research is irrelevant to social and national problems, suffers from lack of analytical rigour, is neglectful of micro-level problems, is dependent on Western theories and designs, and lacks in multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary concepts and tools. (Para III i, p. 62)

VI 2 xii Factors retarding research include inadequate infrastructure and dearth of properly qualified research personnel. (Paras III 2 to III 2 ii, pp. 62 - 4). The links between fundamental and applied research and the claims of social relevance and the needs of the discipline, and the unity of teaching and research have not been fully realised, All this explains in part problems of the utilization of research. (Paras III 3 to III 4 viii, pp. 68 - 71)

VI 2 xiii The lack of multi-and inter-disciplinary research is related to the organizations of our Universities and the lack of clarity of the concepts involved. (Paras III 5 to III 7, pp. 71 - 2)

VI 2 xiv A tentative definition of disciplinary, multi-disciplinary and inter-disciplinary research has been offered. (Para III 9 ii, pp. 77 - 8)

VI 2 xv The problems of utilization of research call for action by the social scientists individually and as a community, and by potential users in

the Central and State Governments, public and private agencies, and the other scientific groups. (Paras III 8 to III 8 viii, pp. 73 - 4)

VI 2 xvi Social science research calls for the revision, upgrading and updating of graduate and post-graduate education in social science. (Paras III 9 v to III 9 vii, p. 78)

VI 2 xvii The ICSSR has functioned effectively in securing a status for the social sciences and for social scientists, and its administration is clean and above board. (Paras IV 1, p. 80; IV 12 iv, pp. 93 - 4; V 1, p. 115; V 1 i, p. 115)

VI 2 xviii The major role of the ICSSR so far has been the responsive role. (Paras IV 5 to IV 5 iv, pp. 84 - 5) It should move towards more promotional activity. (Para IV 13, p. 94). In particular, it must establish interdisciplinary research priorities. (Paras IV 16 to IV 16 ii, pp. 99 - 100)

VI 2 xix Imbalances in the distribution of ICSSR's resources in terms of regions and disciplines call for special attention. (Paras IV 14 to IV 14 viii, pp. 94 - 8)

VI 2 xx The procedures and criteria for project approval need to be reviewed in light of the current situation and of evidence provided by social scientists. (Paras IV 15 to IV 15 vii, pp. 98 - 9)

VI 2 xxi The defective University system of education calls for co-operation and joint action with the UGC and the promotion of institutions. (Para IV 18, p.101). Lacunae in the training programme in research methodology, the inadequate publication grants, the centralised nature of the Council's operations, the lack of relations with other scientific agencies and the handicaps suffered by the younger social scientists call for corrective action. (Paras IV 19 to IV 27, pp. 101 - 5)

RECOMMENDATIONS

VI 3 To ensure the autonomy of the Council, the Articles and Memorandum of the Association should be reviewed and amended in light of the comments made on the Council's advisory role, (Para V 2 v, p. 118) the composition of the Council and the manner of the appointment of its members, (Para V 2 vi, p. 118) and the appointment models and procedures recommended concerning the posts of the Chairman and the Secretary. (Para V 2 xiv, pp. 121 - 2)

VI 3 i The Council should establish international relations and social work as independent disciplines, include social philosophy in its scope

and use the criteria recommended for examining requests to extend its coverage both of subjects and of eligible research personnel. (Para V 3 ii, p. 123)

VI 3 ii The Council should concentrate its promotional activities on significant and relevant research in co-operation with other scientific councils covering the 12 inter-disciplinary fields recommended and the disciplinary problems listed. (Para V 5 iii, pp. 125 - 8). The Council should set up 12 programme committees for overseeing the inter-disciplinary research programmes and the committees for selected disciplinary priority areas. (Para V 6 ii, p. 131)

VI 3 iii The Council should establish a national network of inter-disciplinary ICSSR centres in Universities and strengthen and incorporate into the network the non-University research institutes. The criteria for the location and selection of centres, conditions of operation, finance and machinery for the programme are set forth in Para V 7 i, pp. 132 - 4.

VI 3 iv The fellowships programmes should be sizeably increased, the financial entitlements improved and their geographical spread ensured. (Para V 8, pp. 134 - 5)

VI 3 v The publication grants should be increased in value, their administration tightened up and coverage extended. (Para V 9, pp. 135 - 6)

VI 3 vi Methodology training programmes should increasingly be made a part of the post-MA courses with the help of the UGC. The Council should increasingly concentrate on inter-disciplinary methodology. (Para V 10 i, pp. 136 - 7)

VI 3 vii The Council should accept as a long-term objective the principle of decentralization (Para V 11 iii, p. 138) and the establishment, during the Fifth Plan, and /or strengthening of six regional centres which will carry out the functions listed in Para V 11 iv, p. 138, on behalf of the Council.

VI 3 viii The Council should identify younger social scientists and extend concrete help for their development along the lines set forth in Para V 12 iii, pp. 141 - 2.

VI 3 ix The procedures for scrutiny and approval of projects should be streamlined, speeded and improved as recommended in Para V 13 i, pp. 142 - 3. University procedures for the disbursement of research funds and the appointment of research staff should follow the lines set forth in Para V 13 vi, p. 134

VI 3 x Documentation centres and data banks should be expanded and made more effective in their functioning along the lines set forth in Para V 15 vi, pp. 146 - 8.

VI 3 xi To ensure the adequate and effective utilization of research, the Council should take the 12 steps recommended in Para V 16 ii, pp. 149 - 50.

VI 3 xii The government should place social scientists on an equal footing in the matter of income tax, customs, travel tax and foreign travel allowance *vis-à-vis* the physical and natural scientists. (Para V 17 i, p. 151)

VI 3 xiii The Government should use the Council as its adviser on all matters concerning research requests by foreign social scientists and the participation of Indian social scientists in international meetings. The latter procedures as well as those for the organisation of the international meetings by Indian Universities and institutions should be simplified, publicized and made workable as recommended in Para V 18 ii, p. 152.

VI 3 xiv The Council's secretariat should be expanded and strengthened in accordance with the recommendations set forth in Paras V 19 to V 21 iv, pp. 152 - 4) so that it can help the Council discharge the new promotional and directive tasks proposed for it.

VI 3 xv The Council should establish formal co-operative relations with the University Grants Commission (Para V 23 ii, p. 161), the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (Para V 23 iii, p. 162), the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Para V 23 iv, p. 163), the Indian Council of Medical Research (Para V 23 v, pp. 163 - 4), the Indian Council of Historical Research (Para V 23 vi, p. 164), the Research Programme Committee of the Planning Commission, (Para V 23 vii, pp. 164 - 5) & the National Committee on Science and Technology. (Para V 23 viii, p. 165)

VI 3 xvi The Council should set up a National Academy of Social Sciences. (Para V 24, pp. 165 - 6)

VI 3 xvii In the light of the recommendations made in the report and to carry them out in a phased manner, a Fifth Plan budget of Rs. 11.6 crores has been proposed for the Council and for the Sixth Plan, a budget of Rs. 17.6 crores. (Para V 22, pp. 158 - 60 & Annex A). This should be the first step towards the Government and the Country resolving to set aside, for social science research, five per cent of the one per cent of the GNP outlay proposed for science and technology research. (Para V 22 ii, p. 160)

FIFTH PLAN

Serial No.	Particulars	Allocation Details
1	Administration	Rs. 10 lakhs per year
2	Fellowships	
	(a) Senior Fellowships	10 per annum at Rs. 1500 per month each $1500 \times 12 \times 10 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 9 lakhs}$
	(b) Post-doctoral Fellowships	5 per annum at Rs. 500 per month each $500 \times 12 \times 5 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 1.5 lakhs}$
	(c) Doctoral Fellowships	200 per annum at Rs. 400 per month each $400 \times 12 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 48 lakhs}$
3	Regional Centres	6 centres Rs. 10 lakhs a year (50 per cent ICSSR) $10 \times 6 \times 5 = 300$
4	National Documentation Centres	Rs. 10 lakhs a year $10 \times 5 = 50$
5	National Fellowships	2 a year at 2500 per mensem each $2500 \times 2 \times 12 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 3 lakhs}$
6	Publication Grants	Ph.D Theses 15 + 15 ICSSR Reports a year at Rs. 2000 each $2000 \times 30 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 3 lakhs}$
7	Travel Grants	
	(a) 15 grants a year to Indians going abroad	at Rs. 10,000 each $10,000 \times 15 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 7.5 lakhs}$
	(b) 10 foreign scholars a year coming to India	Rs. 2500 per month each $2500 \times 12 \times 10 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 15 lakhs}$
8	Contingency Grants	1 lakh a year = 1×5
9	Research Methodology	(a) 10 University Centres 1 Professor Rs. 2000 per month $2000 \times 10 \times 12 \times 5$ (b) Books & Equipment Rs. 50,000 per annum each $50,000 \times 5 \times 10$ (c) Fellowships 10 for each Centre at Rs. 300 per month $300 \times 12 \times 10 \times 10 \times 5$ (d) <i>Ad hoc</i> courses 10 a year at Rs. 30,000 each $30,000 \times 10 \times 5$

SIXTH PLAN

<i>(Amount in lakhs of rupees)</i>	<i>Allocation Details</i>	<i>(Amount in lakhs of rupees)</i>
50.000	Rs. 10 lakhs per year	50.000
	(a) Same = Rs. 9 lakhs	
58.500	(b) Double Rs. 3 lakhs	84.000
	(c) 300 per annum = Rs. 72 lakhs	
150.000	6 centres more $10 \times 12 \times 5 = 600$ lakhs 50 per cent = 300 lakhs	300.00
50.000	Rs. 15 lakhs a year 15×5	75.000
3.000	Same	3.000
3.000	Double $2000 \times 60 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 6 lakhs}$	6.000
22.500	Same = Rs. 7.5 lakhs	22.500
	Same = Rs. 15 lakhs	
5.000	Same = 1×5 (a) 15 Centres	5.000
12.000	$2000 \times 15 \times 12 \times 5$	18.000
25.000	(b) 15 Centres $50,000 \times 15 \times 5$	37.500
18.000	(c) 15 Centres $300 \times 12 \times 15 \times 10 \times 5$	27.000
15.000	(d) Same	15.000

CONTINUE

FIFTH PLAN

Serial No.	Particulars	Allocation Details
10	Seminars, Conferences and Workshops	5 per year at 30,000 each $30,000 \times 5 \times 5$
11	Professional Organisations	
	(a) Disciplinary Associations	Rs. 50,000 per year
	(b) National Academy of Social Sciences	Rs. 50,000 per year
12	Research Programmes	
	(a) Inter-disciplinary and disciplinary long-term priority programmes	Rs. 340 lakhs
	(b) Disciplinary priority projects	
13	Ad hoc research projects	Rs. 128.65 lakhs
14	Network of ICSSR sponsored interdisciplinary University Centres and Research Institutions	
	(a) Ten University Centres	(a) 2 Professors for each University at Rs. 200 per month $200 \times 12 \times 2 \times 10 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 24 lakh}$ (b) 1 Reader for each University at Rs. 1200 per month $1200 \times 1 \times 12 \times 10 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 7.2 lakh}$ (c) 3 Research Assistants at Rs. 600 per month $600 \times 3 \times 12 \times 10 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 10.8 lakhs}$ (d) Honoraria and books Rs. 50,000 per annum to each centre $50,000 \times 10 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 25 lakhs}$
	(b) Eight Research Institutions	Core grant of Rs. 5 lakhs per annum for each institution $5 \times 8 \times 5 = \text{Rs. 200 lakhs}$
		Total

SIXTH PLAN

(Amount in lakhs of rupees)	Allocation Details	(Amount in lakhs of rupees)
7.500	Same	7.500
5.000	(a) Same 50,000 x 5	
	(b) 1 lakh a year = 1,00,000	7.500
340.000	(50 per cent more)	510.000
128.650	(50 per cent more)	192.975
	(a) 15 University Centres (proportionate allocation)	
67.000		100.500
200.000	(b) 12 Institutions (proportionate allocation)	300.000
1160.015		1761.475